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IN LATINUM

(CAESAR)

REVISED EDITION

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IN LATINUM

(CAESAR)

FOR

ACADEMIES AND HIGH SCHOOLS

BY

J. D. S. RIGGS, PH.D.

PRESIDENT OTTAWA UNIVERSITY, OTTAWA, KANSAS

REVISED BY

H. F. SCOTT, A.M.

THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY

**BASED UPON "CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO
COMMENTARII I-IV."**

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PREFACE.

THERE are two reasons for the preparation of this book: first, I believe that the best way to study Latin Composition is in connection with the authors read; and second, the fact that the requirements for admission to the majority of our colleges now include the writing of connected sentences from the authors read.

It has long been evident to me that this branch of study was unwisely divorced from its legitimate companion branch, the reading of Latin authors; and this manual is the result of an attempt to bring together what should never have been separated. I am aware that the attempt has been made before with more or less success; but no work that I had examined approached my ideal until the appearance about a year ago of the book for beginners, "*Bellum Helveticum*." The practical character of the plan of that book has been proved by the tests of the class-room; and I have endeavored in the following pages to carry the matter still further, hoping that by its use the student will become more familiar with Latin constructions, and will better understand and appreciate the works read. As Caesar is usually the first author read in Academies and Preparatory Schools, and as the first four books are read in most institutions, the exercises of this work are based upon those books.

In each chapter the student is referred to a few grammatical principles taken from those found in the text which is used as the basis of the lesson; and in this, the natural way, it is believed that he may become master of the ordinary rules of syntax, and of constructions and idioms. The changes are rung upon the constructions found in the Latin text, the desire being to present the same constructions in various combinations; and, when the class has finished these exercises, its members should have a good understanding of the contents of the chapters upon which the exercises are based.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column. The names are mostly surnames, and the addresses are mostly street names and house numbers.

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TO TEACHERS.

It is assumed at the outset that the student, from his study in the beginner's book, is thoroughly familiar with the forms of declension, comparison, and conjugation, and has had considerable practice in turning English into Latin.

As a preliminary exercise, the Latin of each chapter upon which these sentences are based should be translated literally and idiomatically, so that the spirit of it shall be thoroughly understood. Peculiarities of construction should be carefully noted, and the meaning of each word in the chapter mastered. When this is done, the class is prepared to enter upon the special work of the lesson.

Many of the grammatical principles referred to and illustrated are already familiar to the student, but all are important and the exercises should be carefully prepared. In the exercises based upon the first twenty-nine chapters of Book I., illustrations of these principles are given from the text. If the teacher wishes to do so, he can point out to the class such illustrations from the subsequent lessons. I have found, however, that the searching of them by the student is very profitable, and suggest that this work be made a part of each lesson. The

questions of the third section can almost all be answered in Caesar's own language.

The more important constructions are repeated several times in addition to their recurrence in the review lessons.

The sentences based upon each chapter are grouped together, so that the teacher can, according to his judgment, take them by themselves as a review exercise for each day, or devote one day of each week to a larger assignment after all the chapters represented in it have been studied.

As these lessons are based directly upon the Latin text, a special vocabulary has been thought unnecessary. When new words are used, or need to be used, they are indicated in the text.

REFERENCES AND EXPLANATIONS

The grammatical references are to the Latin Grammars of Allen & Greenough (A.), Bennett (B.), Gildersleeve (G.), and Harkness complete (H.).

The punctuation after the grammatical references indicates what parts of the reference are to be read; *e.g.* A. 248 *c* 1; indicates that only the sub-head 1 under *c* of section 248 is of importance; H. 385, I. and II.; indicates that section 385 and the sub-heads I. and II. are to be read.

In the Latin words used the quantity of all long vowels is marked thus: ū; short vowels are unmarked.

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IN LATINUM.

BOOK I.

CHAPTER 1.

Suis finibus eos prohibent.

Qui ipsorum linguā Celtæ, nostrā Galli appellantur.

Accusative of Direct Object: **A.** 237; **B.** 172; **G.** 328; **H.** 404.

Predicate Nominative: **A.** 176 *b*; **B.** 168; **G.** 205, 206; **H.** 401.

A. 1. The Belgians and Aquitanians were called Gauls. 2. The Helvetians were also called Gauls. 3. The Helvetians waged war with the Germans. 4. One part touches the river Rhine. 5. Aquitania extends to the Garonne river. 6. Very seldom; from one another; the rest of the Gauls.

B. Gaul as a whole was bounded by the Rhine and Rhone rivers, the Pyrenees mountains, [and] the ocean. The peoples (*gentēs*) who inhabited it differed from one another in language.

C. 1. In quot (*how many*) partēs Gallia dīvisā est? 2. Quī ūnam partem incolunt? 3. Quī fortissimī sunt? 4. Quōmodo (*how*) Helvētīi præcēdunt?

CHAPTER 2.

*Perfacile esse, cum virtūte omnibus praestārent.
Civitātī persuāsit.*

Ablative of Specification: **A.** 253; **B.** 226; **G.** 397; **H.** 480.

Dative with Special Verbs: **A.** 227; **B.** 187, II. *a*; **G.** 346;
H. 426.

A. 1. Orgetorix persuaded the Helvetians to go forth (*not infinitive*) from their territories. 2. It is very easy (*perfacile*) to persuade the Gauls. 3. Orgetorix did not surpass Piso in bravery. 4. The Germans surpass the Gauls in bravery. 5. The river which separates the Germans from the Helvetians is called the Rhine. 6. On one side; on a second side; it happened.

B. The Helvetians were hemmed in on every side by high mountains and broad rivers; for this reason (*quā dē causā*) they could not wander widely.

C. 1. Quis coniūratiōnem fēcit? 2. Fuitne Orgetorix Helvētius? 3. Quōmodo Helvētīi continentur? 4. Quī lacus prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētīis dīvidit?

CHAPTER 3.

*Cūius pater rēgnū in Sēquanīs multōs annōs obtinuerat.
Persuādet Casticō, Catamantaloedis filiō.*

Accusative of Duration of Time: **A.** 256; **B.** 181; **G.** 336;
H. 417.

Apposition: **A.** 183; **B.** 169 2; **G.** 321; **H.** 393.

A. 1. The father of Casticus, the Sequanian, had been called the friend of the Roman people. 2. Dum-

norix, the brother of Diviciacus, held the royal power in the state for many years. 3. A supply of grain will be at hand for many years. 4. Diviciacus did not persuade his brother to attempt the same thing. 5. The Helvetians surpass the nearest states in bravery. 6. For accomplishing these things; to be the most powerful; to get control of Gaul.

B. Orgetorix prevailed upon (persuaded) two (**duo**) men — Casticus, whose father had been called friend by the Senate, and Dumnorix, to whom he married his daughter — to seize the royal power in their (**suīs**) states.

C. 1. Quid Helvētīi facere cōstituērunt? 2. Cum quibus cīvitātibus pācem cōfīrmāvērunt? 3. Cui persuāsit Orgetorīx? 4. Cūius frāter erat Dumnorīx?

CHAPTER 4.

Diē cōstitutā causae dictiōnis Orgetorīx ad iūdicium omnem suam familiam coēgit.

Ablative of Time: **A.** 256; **B.** 230; **G.** 393; **H.** 486.

Objective Genitive: **A.** 213 2; **B.** 200; **G.** 363 2; **H.** 440 2.

A. 1. On that day Orgetorix was compelled to plead his case. 2. On the day appointed for pleading (*genitive*) the case, Orgetorix escaped (**sē ēripere**). 3. The day appointed for pleading the case was reported to his clients. 4. Orgetorix, the Helvetian, had a great number of debtors. 5. For many years the magistrates tried to assert their rights (**iūs**). 6. According to their own customs; through their help; to commit suicide.

B. Orgetorix collected men from all sides to the number of ten thousand. Through their help he escaped, and avoided pleading (and did not plead) his case.

- C. 1. Quot hominēs in Orgetorīgis familiā erant?
 2. Cūr (*why*) eōs condūxit? 3. Quis mortuus est?
 4. Quae erat suspīciō?

CHAPTER 5.

*Trium mēsum molita cibāria sibi quemque domō efferre iubent.
 Persuādent Rauricis oppidīs suis vicisque exūstis unā cum iis
 proficiscantur.*

Genitive of Measure : A. 215 *b*; B. 203 2; G. 365; H. 440 3.
 Ablative Absolute : A. 255; B. 227; G. 409; H. 489.

A. 1. As the hope of returning home had been taken away (*not a clause*), they burned all their towns. 2. After their villages were burned they attacked Noreia. 3. Each carried from home supplies for three months (*gen.*). 4. They did not take (*efferre*) grain [enough] for six (*sex*) months. 5. On that day they crossed the Rhine. 6. Nevertheless; hope of returning home.

B. The Helvetians resolved (*cōstituere*) to burn all their walled towns and three hundred villages, and to unite all their neighbors with them as confederates.

C. 1. Quid Helvētīi facere cōnatī sunt? 2. Quot oppida Helvētīi habēbant? 3. Nōne (*was not*) spēs sublāta est? 4. Quō cōsiliō ūsī sunt?

FIRST REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 1-5.)

Ablative Absolute: **A.** 255; **B.** 227; **G.** 409; **H.** 489.Ablative of Specification: **A.** 253; **B.** 226; **G.** 397; **H.** 480.Ablative of Time: **A.** 256; **B.** 230; **G.** 393; **H.** 486.Accusative of Direct Object: **A.** 237; **B.** 172; **G.** 328; **H.** 404.Accusative of Duration of Time: **A.** 256; **B.** 181; **G.** 336; **H.** 417.Apposition: **A.** 183; **B.** 169 2; **G.** 321; **H.** 393.Dative with Special Verbs: **A.** 227; **B.** 187, 11. *a*; **G.** 346; **H.** 426.Genitive of Measure: **A.** 215 *b*; **B.** 203 2; **G.** 363; **H.** 440 3.Objective Genitive: **A.** 213 2; **B.** 200; **G.** 365 2; **H.** 440 2.Predicate Nominative: **A.** 176 *b*; **B.** 168; **G.** 205, 206; **H.** 401.

1. This river is called the Rhine. 2. The Helvetians who waged war with the Germans, inhabited one part of Gaul. 3. The Germans and Gauls differed from each other in language. 4. He will persuade the Helvetians to do these things. 5. The Gauls roamed about for many years. 6. Orgetorix, the Helvetian, was not a friend of the Roman people. 7. On the same day the retainers of Orgetorix were assembled. 8. The day for pleading the case has not been reported to us. 9. We have taken from home supplies for three months. 10. After burning their villages, they crossed the river. 11. The magistrates did not make a conspiracy. 12. He persuaded the Gauls to make war on the Germans. 13. This man surpasses his father in bravery. 14. We shall wage war with you for many years. 15. After seizing the royal power we shall do these things.

CHAPTER 6.

*Extrēmum oppidum est proximumque Helvētiōrum finibus
Genāva.*

Nōndum bonō animō in populum Rōmānum vidērentur.

Dative with Adjectives: **A.** 234; **B.** 192; **G.** 359; **H.** 434.

Ablative of Quality: **A.** 251; **B.** 224; **G.** 400; **H.** 473 2.

A. 1. The Helvetians are nearest the river Rhone.
2. The Allobroges are nearest our province. 3. The Sequani are not of a kindly spirit toward (*in with acc.*) the Roman people. 4. The Helvetians seemed to be [men] of great courage (*virtūs*). 5. When everything had been prepared (*abl. abs.*) for departure, the Helvetians took from home supplies for three months (*gen.*). 6. There were; of a kindly spirit; in the consulship of Lucius Piso and Aulus Gabinius.

B. There were two routes by which they could emigrate, one through [the country of] the Sequani, the other through the Roman province. They thought the Romans were not favorably disposed toward them; nevertheless they assembled on the bank of the Rhone on the twenty-eighth of March.

C. 1. Quot itinera erant? 2. Ubi ūnum iter erat? 3. Ubi alterum iter erat? 4. Quod oppidum proximum Helvētiōrum finibus erat?

CHAPTER 7.

Lēgātis respondit diem sē ad dēliberandum sūmptūrum.

Dative of Indirect Object: **A.** 224; **B.** 187; **G.** 344; **H.** 424.

Accusative as Subject of Infinitive: **A.** 173 2; **B.** 184; **G.** 343 2;
H. 415.

A. 1. It was reported to the Helvetians [that] Caesar had set out (*infinitive*) from the city. 2. Caesar replied to the ambassadors that the bridge had been broken down. 3. It was reported to us that the consul had been killed. 4. The Helvetians are [men] of hostile spirit. 5. Geneva was the town nearest to farther Gaul. 6. By forced marches (as great marches as possible); Caesar remembered.

B. Caesar was at Rome (*Rōmae*) when he was informed that men of hostile spirit were marching through the province. He thought he ought not to allow this (*id . . . concēdendum*). The Helvetians sent envoys, however (*Helvētīi autem*, etc.), to say (*qui dicerent*) that they would take time for deliberation.

C. 1. Quid Caesarī nūntiātum est? 2. Quae Caesar fecit? 3. Quī nōndum bonō animō in populum Rōmānum vidēbantur? 4. Dē cūius adventū Helvētīi certiorēs factī sunt?

CHAPTER 8.

Eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat militibusque qui ex prōvinciā convēnerant ad montem Iūram mūrū fossamque perducit.

Ablative of Accompaniment: **A.** 248 *a*; **B.** 222; **G.** 392; **H.** 473 *i*.

Ablative of Place Whence: **A.** 258; **B.** 229; **G.** 390; **H.** 462.

A. 1. Caesar had with him one legion. 2. The Sequani did not cross the river with the Helvetians. 3. The soldiers will assemble from the province. 4. It was reported to the Helvetians that a wall had been constructed (*perducere*) from Lake Geneva to the Jura

Mountains (*singular*). 5. Ambassadors came to Caesar from the province. 6. They attempted to cross against his will (*eō invītō*).

B. When Caesar had constructed a wall and a ditch, he posted garrisons for the purpose of showing (*ut w. subj.*) that he would prevent the Helvetians by force if they should attempt (*imperf. subj.*) to cross the river.

C. Quid eā legiōne, quam sēcum habēbat, Caesar fēcit? 2. Quid commūnit? 3. Nōne Helvētīi, Caesare invītō, trānsīre cōnātī sunt? 4. Quid Caesar dīxit ubi ad eum lēgātī revertērunt?

CHAPTER 9.

Relinquēbatur ūna per Sēquanōs via quā Sēquāntis invītīs ire nōn poterant.

Sēquānti nē itinere Helvētīōs prohibeant.

Ablative of Way by Which: **A.** 258 *g*; **B.** 218 *g*; **G.** 389; **H.** 476 (Last two *ex*).

Ablative of Separation: **A.** 243; **B.** 214; **G.** 390, 2; **H.** 461.

A. 1. The Helvetians went by the road through [the country of] the Sequani. 2. There is [only] one road by which they can go. 3. Caesar hindered the Helvetians from [making] the journey. 4. The Helvetians were not hindered from [making] the journey by the Sequani. 5. The Helvetians went out (*exire*) from their own territories. 6. Dumnorix went to the Sequani with the ambassadors.

B. Because the Helvetians could not go by the road through [the country of] the Sequani if the Sequani

were unwilling (*abl. abs.*), they sent ambassadors to Dumnorix. He was influenced by a desire of royal power.

C. 1. Cūr Helvētiī per Sēquanōs ire nōn poterant? 2. Ad quem lēgātōs mittunt? 3. Nōne Dumnorix Helvētiīs erat amicus? 4. Cūius filiam Dumnorix in mātirimōnium dūxerat?

CHAPTER 10.

Caesarī renūntiātur Helvētiīs esse in animō per agrum Sēquanōrum et Helvētiōrum iter facere.

Eī mūnitiōnī T. Labiēnum lēgātum praefecit.

Possessive Genitive: **A.** 214 *a*; **B.** 198; **G.** 362; **H.** 440 1.

Dative with Compounds: **A.** 228; **B.** 187. III.; **G.** 347; **H.** 429.

A. 1. The state of the Tolosates is in the province. 2. Caesar led his army into the territory of the Allobroges. 3. The Roman people placed Caesar in charge of the army. 4. Caesar will place Labienus in charge of the legion. 5. The army was led by the road through the Alps. 6. The Ceutrones did not hinder Caesar on (from) the march.

B. Caesar knew that the Santones whose territories were not far from the province were warlike men [and] enemies of the Roman people. For these reasons he set out to the farther province with five legions.

C. 1. Quid Caesarī renūntiātum est? 2. Quid periculōsum futūrum intellegēbat? 3. Quem mūnitiōnī praefecit? 4. Quot legiōnēs cōscripsit?

SECOND REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 6-10.)

Ablative of Accompaniment: **A.** 248 *a*; **B.** 222; **G.** 392; **H.** 473 1.

Ablative of Place Whence: **A.** 258; **B.** 229; **G.** 390; **H.** 462.

Ablative of Quality: **A.** 251; **B.** 224; **G.** 400; **H.** 473 2.

Ablative of Separation: **A.** 243; **B.** 214; **G.** 390, 2; **H.** 461.

Ablative of Way by Which: **A.** 258 *g*; **B.** 218 9; **G.** 389; **H.** 476 (Last two *ex.*).

Accusative as Subject of Infinitive: **A.** 173 2; **B.** 184; **G.** 343 2; **H.** 415.

Dative with Adjectives: **A.** 234; **B.** 192; **G.** 359; **H.** 434.

Dative with Compounds: **A.** 228; **B.** 187. III.; **G.** 347; **H.** 429.

Dative of Indirect Object: **A.** 224; **B.** 187; **G.** 344; **H.** 424.

Genitive of Possession: **A.** 214 *a*; **B.** 198; **G.** 362; **H.** 440 1.

1. Our province is nearest the Allobroges. 2. The Germans had been [men] of great courage. 3. We shall report these things to the consul. 4. It had been reported to the ambassadors that the bridge was broken down. 5. Caesar will cross the river with the soldiers. 6. Caesar had constructed a wall from the Jura Mountains to the river Rhone. 7. There are two roads by which you can go. 8. The Gauls did not hinder us from the march. 9. Caesar's army is in the province. 10. I have placed the lieutenant in charge of the legion. 11. They knew that the Helvetians were enemies of the Roman people. 12. Geneva was not very near the province. 13. The Germans are not of a kindly spirit toward the Helvetians. 14. They placed Caesar in charge of the province. 15. The Helvetians went by the road through the land of the Sequani.

CHAPTER 11.

Lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt rogātum auxilium.

Dēmōnstrant sibi praeter agrī solum nihil esse reliquū.

Supine in -um: **A.** 302; **B.** 340 1; **G.** 435; **H.** 633.

Dative of Possession: **A.** 231; **B.** 190; **G.** 349; **H.** 430.

A. 1. Ambassadors will be sent to the Roman people to ask aid. 2. The Allobroges betook themselves to Caesar to ask aid. 3. The Aeduans had nothing left (nothing of a remainder) except their fields. 4. The Ambarri have towns and villages. 5. The fields of the Aeduans were laid waste almost in sight of our army. 6. Caesar has been placed in charge of the province.

B. Already the Helvetians had led their forces through the territory of the Sequani and were coming among the Aedui. These and other tribes (*gentēs*) sent to Caesar to ask for help. They pointed out to him that they had nothing left except their towns.

C. 1. Cūr Aeduī ad Caesarem mīsērunt? 2. Quī Caesarem certiōrem fēcērunt? 3. Quae Caesarī Allobrogēs dēmōnstrāvērunt? 4. Quid statuit?

CHAPTER 12.

Flūmen est Arar quod per finēs Aeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum insluit incrēdibilī lēnitāte.

Cum domō exisset L. Cassium cōsulem interfēcerat.

Ablative of Manner: **A.** 248; **B.** 220, 1; **G.** 399; **H.** 473 3.

Ablative of Place from Which (*domō*): **A.** 258 a; **B.** 229 1 b);

G. 390 2; **H.** 462 4.

A 1. These rivers flow with remarkable gentleness. 2. The Helvetians attacked Cassius with great courage (*virtūs*). 3. Caesar set out from camp during (*dē*) the third watch and came to (*pervenire*) the river. 4. The Tigurini had gone out from the Helvetian state in the time of our fathers. 5. Caesar had five legions in farther Gaul. 6. Those whom Caesar attacked did not send ambassadors to ask aid.

B. Either by chance or by the design of the immortal gods the Helvetians who had killed Lucius Cassius, the consul, were left on this side of the Saone river. Caesar attacked them and killed many. The rest fled and hid themselves in the forests.

C. 1. Quōmodo Arar fluit? 2. Quibus rēbus Helvētīi id trānsībant? 3. Quae explōrātōrēs dīxērunt?

CHAPTER 13.

Remīnīscerētur et veteris incommodī populi Rōmānt et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētīōrum.

Magis virtūte contenderent quam dolo nīterentur.

Genitive with Verbs of Remembering, etc.: *A.* 219; *B.* 206; *G.* 376; *H.* 454.

Ablative with *nītor*: *A.* 254 6; *B.* 218 3; *G.* 401, Rem. 6; *H.* 476 3.

A. 1. The Helvetians remembered the former disaster of the Roman people. 2. Caesar will remember the courage of the leader of the Helvetians. 3. The Helvetians did not rely upon craft or stratagems. 4. In war we shall rely upon courage. 5. The Romans crossed

the river with great speed (*celeritās*). 6. The Helvetians sent ambassadors to Caesar from the place in which they had taken their stand.

B. The Helvetians knew that Caesar had done in one day that which they had done with the greatest difficulty in twenty days; they, therefore (*quā dē causā*), sent envoys to him to say: "If you persist in following us up with war, remember the former defeat of the Roman army."

C. 1. Cūr Caesar pontem in Arare faciendum cūrāvit? 2. In quō bellō dux fuerat Divicō? 3. Cūr Helvētīī suīs auxilium ferre nōn poterant?

CHAPTER 14.

Caesar ita respondit: eō sibi minus dubitātiōnis dari, quod eās res, quās Helvētīī commemorāssent, memoriā tenēret.

Indirect Discourse: *A.* 336 ff.; *B.* 314 ff.; *G.* 650 ff.; *H.* 642 ff.

A. 1. Caesar replies that he (*sē*) forgets, has forgotten, will forget, the recent wrongs. 2. He said the Roman people had been deceived. 3. We know that the ambassadors mentioned these things. 4. They think the immortal gods are wont to punish men for crime. 5. Caesar said that the gods granted freedom from punishment to those whom they wished to punish.

B. Divico replied that the Helvetians would not give hostages because they had been taught to receive (*ut w. subj.*) hostages, not to give; that he had not

boasted, and Caesar would find out (*intelligere*) that he was able to do what (*id quod*) he promised.

C. 1. Quās rēs Caesar memoriā tenuit? 2. Cūius rei populus Rōmānus nōn sibi cōnsciū fuit? 3. Cūius rei Caesar oblīvīscī nōlēbat? 4. Quōmodo Divicō Helvētiōs ā māiōribus suīs īnstitūtōs esse dixit?

CHAPTER 15.

*Novissimō āgmine proeliō nostrōs lacescere coepērunt.
Ita diēs circiter quīndecim iter fēcērunt ut inter novissimum
hostiū āgmen et nostrum primum nōn amplius quīnīs
aut sēnīs milibus passuum interesset.*

Complementary Infinitive: **A.** 271; **B.** 328; **G.** 280 1 (*ō*);
H. 607.

Result Clauses: **A.** 319; **B.** 284; **G.** 552; **H.** 570.

A. 1. On the next day our men began to pursue the enemy. 2. Caesar began to restrain his men from battle and to send ahead the cavalry. 3. The cavalry pursued the enemy so eagerly that they attacked their rear line. 4. For about fifteen days they marched in such a way (*ita*) that Caesar kept the enemy from foraging. 5. Caesar said that he would send forward the cavalry which he had collected. 6. In what direction are the enemy marching?

B. The Helvetians were elated by this battle, and began to provoke Caesar's cavalry; but Caesar restrained his men from battle, and thought it sufficient for the present to march so that he could see in what direction the enemy were going.

C. 1. Quō cōnsiliō Caesar suum equitātum praemīsīt? 2. Quot (*how many*) equitibus Helvētīi māgnam multitudinem prōpulērunt? 3. Quot milītēs dē nostrīs cecidērunt?

CHAPTER 16.

Interim cottidiē Caesar Aeduōs frūmentum, quod essent publicē polliciti, flāgitāre.

Historical Infinitive: A. 275; B. 335; G. 647; H. 610.

Two Accusatives with Verbs of Asking: A. 239 2 c; B. 178 a); G. 339; H. 411.

A. 1. The Aeduans were collecting the grain which they had promised. 2. Caesar blamed the Aeduans severely because they did not assist him. 3. Our soldiers will demand of Caesar the grain which has been collected. 4. We shall demand a supply of grain from the leaders who are in camp. 5. The Helvetians turned their march from the Saone in such a way (*ita*) that Caesar was able to follow (*sequor*) them. 6. Caesar undertook the war because of (influenced by) the entreaties of Liscus.

B. Caesar was unable to use the grain which he had brought up the Saone in boats; he, therefore, kept demanding supplies of the Aeduans, and reproached them severely because they did not assist him when they had promised to do this in the name of the state.

C. 1. Quā dē causā frūmenta in agrīs mātūra nōn erant? 2. Quōs Caesar convocāvit? 3. Quam potestātem Liscus in suōs habuit? 4. Cūr Caesar bellum in Helvētiōs suscēpit?

THIRD REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 11-16.)

Ablative of Manner: **A.** 248; **B.** 220, 1; **G.** 399; **H.** 473 3.Ablative with *nitor*: **A.** 254 *b*; **B.** 218 3; **G.** 401, Rem. 6; **H.** 476 3.Double Accusative: **A.** 239 2 *c*; **B.** 178 *a*); **G.** 339; **H.** 411.Dative of Possession: **A.** 231; **B.** 190; **G.** 349; **H.** 430.Genitive with Verbs of Remembering: **A.** 219; **B.** 206; **G.** 376; **H.** 454.Indirect Discourse: **A.** 336 ff.; **B.** 314 ff.; **G.** 650 ff.; **H.** 642 ff.Complementary Infinitive: **A.** 271; **B.** 328; **G.** 280 1 (*b*); **H.** 607.Historical Infinitive: **A.** 275; **B.** 335; **G.** 647; **H.** 610.Result Clauses: **A.** 319; **B.** 284; **G.** 552; **H.** 570.Supine in *-um*: **A.** 302; **B.** 340 1; **G.** 435; **H.** 633.

1. The Roman people did not send ambassadors to ask aid. 2. The Aeduans had fields and towns. 3. We shall attack the Helvetians with great courage. 4. The Helvetians remembered the war with Cassius. 5. In war Caesar relied upon courage. 6. The Aeduans began to collect grain. 7. We have been so trained by our ancestors that we do not give hostages. 8. The soldiers will demand of the lieutenant the grain which is being collected. 9. We shall march so that we can see the army of the enemy. 10. Divico replied that he would not give hostages or apologize to the Aeduans; that he did not forget the former disaster of the Roman people, nor did he fear Caesar's army.

CHAPTER 17.

*Neque dubitāre quān sī Helvētiōs superāverint Rōmānī, unā
cum reliquā Galliā Aeduis libertātem sint ēreptūrī.
Hōs ā sē coercēre nōn posse.*

Ablative of Agent: **A.** 246; **B.** 216; **G.** 401; **H.** 468.

First Periphrastic Conjugation: **A.** 113 b 1, note; **B.** 115; **G.** 247; **H.** 236.

A. 1. These men will be restrained by the magistrates. 2. The Gauls have been conquered by the Romans. 3. We do not doubt that Caesar will conquer the Helvetians. 4. Liscus was about to report this (*haec*) to the enemy. 5. The magistrates were demanding (*infin.*) grain of the common people. 6. I will keep silent as long as I can.

B. I have been silent as long as possible, but, influenced by your speech, I will disclose what I have hitherto kept secret. There are some men who report to the enemy our plans and whatever is done in camp. By seditious and violent language they persuade the multitude to prefer the government of the Gauls to that of the Romans (*quam Rōmānōrum*), and I cannot restrain them.

C. 1. Quid Liscus prōpōnit? 2. Quōrum imperia plēbs praetulit? 3. Quārē Liscus tacuerat?

CHAPTER 18.

*Reperiēbat etiam in quaerendō Caesar initium eius fugae
factum ā Dumnorīge.
Vectīgālia parvō pretiō redēpta habere.*

Ablative of the Gerund with Preposition: **A.** 301 (3); **B.** 338 4 *b*; **G.** 433; **H.** 629.

Ablative of Price: **A.** 252; **B.** 225; **G.** 404; **H.** 478.

A. 1. Upon inquiring Caesar found that Dumnorix was [a man] of great boldness. 2. Upon discovering that these things were true he spoke more freely. 3. Dumnorix will buy up the taxes at a small price. 4. He has purchased a position of honor for a large price. 5. Caesar intends to restore (*periphrastic conj.*) Diviciacus to his former position of favor. 6. The council was dismissed, but Liscus was retained by Caesar.

B. Dumnorix had the highest expectation of obtaining the sovereignty under the sway of the Helvetians because he had [married] a wife from among them. But unless (*nisi*) something should happen to the Romans, he saw that his power would be weakened not only at home but also among other states.

C. 1. Quem Caesar oratione Liscī designārī sentiebāt? 2. Quī vir summā audaciā erat? 3. Cūr Dumnorix magnā apud plēbem grātiā erat? 4. Quibus Dumnorix fāvit? Cūr?

CHAPTER 19.

Sutis esse causae arbitrābātur quārē in eum ipse animadverteret.

Nē eius supplicio Diviciacī animū offenderet verēbātur.

Partitive Genitive: **A.** 216, 4; **B.** 201 2; **G.** 369; **H.** 440 5.

Subjunctive after Verbs of Fearing: **A.** 331 *f*; **B.** 296 2; **G.** 550; **H.** 567.

A. 1. There is sufficient cause (enough of cause) why we should do all these things. 2. He will be accused by the Aeduans if there is (*fut. tense*) sufficient cause. 3. Caesar feared that Dumnorix would lead the Helvetians through the province. 4. Diviciacus feared that the magistrates would accuse his brother. 5. Upon inquiring Caesar found the taxes had been bought up (*infin.*) at a small price. 6. Caius Valerius Troucillus, a prominent man of the province of Gaul, was summoned.

B. Caesar ascertained that Dumnorix had led the Helvetians through the territory of the Sequani, not only without his order, but even without his knowledge. He summoned Diviciacus, and reminded him of what had been said by each one separately when he himself was present.

C. 1. Quid Caesar dē Diviciacō verēbātur? 2. Quid eī ostendit? 3. Quid ab eō petīvit? 4. Quantum fidei Caesar Valeriō habēbat?

CHAPTER 20.

*Quibus opibus ac nervis paene ad perniciem suam ūterētur.
Custōdēs pōnit ut quae agat scīre possit.*

Ablative with Certain Deponents: **A.** 249; **B.** 218 1; **G.** 407;
H. 477.

Purpose Clauses: **A.** 317; **B.** 282; **G.** 545 1; **H.** 568.

A. 1. Diviciacus did not use his popularity for the ruin of his brother. 2. We shall not use our resources to lessen our own popularity. 3. Caesar summoned Dumnorix in order that he might warn him. 4. We shall place guards in order that we may know what you

are doing. 5. No one feels (*capere*) more (of) sorrow on this account than Diviciacus. 6. They feared that Caesar was influenced (*commovēre*) by the opinion of the masses.

B. Diviciacus wept and grasped the hand of Caesar. He said, "I know these things are true, and my brother has used his resources almost to my ruin. But if anything should befall him at your hands (from you), I fear the affections of all the Gauls would be turned from me."

C. 1. Quid Diviciacus obsecrāre coepit? 2. Quōmodo Dumnorīx opibus frātris ūsus erat? 3. Quantī (*of how much importance*) grātia Diviciaci erat? 4. Cūr Caesar Dumnorīgis iniūriam condōnāvit?

CHAPTER 21.

Quid sut cōsiliū sit ostendit.

P. Cōsidiū quē rei militāris perītissimū habebātur cum explorātōribus praemittitur.

Indirect Questions: *A.* 334; *B.* 300; *G.* 467; *H.* 649 II.

Genitive with Adjectives: *A.* 218; *B.* 204; *G.* 374; *H.* 450.

A. 1. He will explain (*ostendere*) to us what the character of the mountain is. 2. The enemy did not know what our plan was. 3. The army of Sulla was skilled in military affairs (*gen.*). 4. Those scouts who have been sent ahead are skilled in military affairs. 5. Caesar employed (*ūtī*) the cavalry in order to find out (*not infin.*) by what route the enemy had gone. 6. The praetor was sent forward about the second watch.

B. Considius is regarded as very skillful in military affairs, and I shall send him forward with the scouts. I shall hasten to him in the fourth watch, and send before me with all the cavalry, Titus Labienus, whom I shall order to ascend the mountain.

C. 1. Quā dē causā Caesar explōrātōrēs ad montem mīsit? 2. Cūius rei Cōnsidius perītissīmus habēbātur? 3. Quō itinere Caesar ad Labiēnum contendit?

CHAPTER 22.

Primā lūce, cum summus mōns ā Labiēnō tenērētur, Cōnsidius ad eum accurrīit.

Constructions with *cum* "when": *A.* 325; *B.* 288; *G.* 580, 585; *H.* 600, 601.

Adjectives used to Denote a Part: *A.* 193; *B.* 241 1; *G.* 291 Rem. 2; *H.* 497 4.

A. 1. When Considius was hastening (*accurrere*) to Caesar, the mountain top was being held by Labienus. 2. When Caesar had drawn up his line of battle (*aciēs*) he awaited the enemy. 3. Considius had seen our men on the top of the mountain. 4. Labienus, who was skilled in military affairs, did not know why (*cūr*) Caesar refrained from battle. 5. Caesar was not more than a mile and a half from the enemy's camp. 6. Late in the day he followed the enemy.

B. Labienus had been commanded by Caesar not to begin battle unless he should see Considius and the cavalry near the enemy's camp. Caesar found out afterwards from the prisoners that the Helvetians had

known of neither his approach nor [that] of Considius, but that Considius was refraining from battle because he was panic stricken (*use participle*).

C. 1. Quis summum montem tenēbat? 2. Quōmodo Cōnsidius ad Caesarem accurrit? 3. Quae Caesar fēcit?

FOURTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTER 17-22.)

Ablative of Agent: **A.** 246; **B.** 216; **G.** 401; **H.** 468.

Ablative with Certain Deponents: **A.** 249; **B.** 218 1; **G.** 407; **H.** 477.

Ablative of Price: **A.** 252; **B.** 225; **G.** 404; **H.** 478.

Adjective Used to Denote a Part: **A.** 193; **B.** 241 1; **G.** 291 Rem. 2; **H.** 497 4.

Constructions with *cum* "when": **A.** 325; **B.** 288; **G.** 580, 585; **H.** 600, 601.

Genitive with Adjectives: **A.** 218; **B.** 204; **G.** 374; **H.** 450.

Partitive Genitive: **A.** 216, 4; **B.** 201 2; **G.** 369; **H.** 440 5.

Gerund, Ablative with Preposition: **A.** 301 (3); **B.** 338 4 *b*); **G.** 433; **H.** 629.

Indirect Question: **A.** 334; **B.** 300; **G.** 467; **H.** 649 II.

First Periphrastic Conjugation: **A.** 113 *b* 1, note; **B.** 115; **G.** 247; **H.** 236.

Purpose Clauses: **A.** 317; **B.** 282; **G.** 545 1; **H.** 568.

Subjunctive after Verbs of Fearing: **A.** 331 *f*; **B.** 296 2; **G.** 550; **H.** 567.

1. The Helvetians were conquered by Caesar. 2. The Aeduians are about to collect the grain which they have promised. 3. Upon inquiring Liscus found that his brother had been retained. 4. You cannot buy these things for a small price. 5. The Belgians are the bravest of all the Gauls. 6. Dumnorix feared that

guards would be placed over him. 7. We shall not use our popularity for the ruin of our friends. 8. I have summoned you that I may warn you. 9. The enemy did not know who had been sent ahead. 10. Sulla was skilled in military affairs. 11. When Labienus had drawn up his line of battle he waited for Caesar. 12. The mountain-top will not be held by the enemy. 13. Caesar feared that the enemy might seize the camp. 14. When Labienus was waiting for Caesar, Considius reported that the mountain was held by the enemy. 15. We know who commands the cavalry.

CHAPTER 23.

Quod omnīnō biduum supererat cum exercitū frumentum metiri oportēret, rei frumentariae prōspiciendum existimavit.

Iter ab Helvētiis āvertit ac Bibracte ire contendit.

Causal Clauses with **quod**: **A.** 321; **B.** 286 1; **G.** 540, 541; **H.** 588.

Accusative of Place to Which (Names of Towns): **A.** 258 2 *b*; **B.** 182 1 *a*; **G.** 337; **H.** 418.

A. 1. Caesar will turn aside his course from the Helvetians because it is necessary to measure out grain to the army. 2. The enemy changed their plans because this fact was reported to them. 3. Lucius Aemilius and the cavalry of the Gauls will go to Bibracte. 4. The Helvetians thought the Romans were going to Bibracte. 5. When the Romans had seized the top of the mountain they did not begin (**committere**)

battle. 6. They were annoying our men on the rear line.

B. The soldiers thought that on the next day Caesar would turn his course from the Helvetians and go to Bibracte, because there remained in all two days before he must look out for supplies.

C. 1. Cūr Caesar iter ab Helvētiīs āvertit? 2. Quae rēs hostibus nūntiāta est? 3. Quī proelium pridē commiserunt?

CHAPTER 24.

Postquam id animum advertit, cōpiās suās Caesar in proximum collem subducit.

In summō iugō duās legiōnēs quās in Galliā citeriōre proximē cōscripserat collocāri iussit.

Historical Present: **A.** 276 *d*; **B.** 259 3; **G.** 229; **H.** 532 3.

Comparison of Adverbs: **A.** 92; **B.** 76 2; **G.** 93; **H.** 311.

A. 1. The auxiliaries who were stationed on the top of the ridge withstood (*pres. tense*) the attack of the enemy. 2. The soldiers collected the baggage into one place which they fortified. 3. The Helvetians drove back the legions which had been levied last. 4. Caesar drew up the auxiliaries and the veteran legions. 5. The cavalry had not been sent to Bibracte. 6. Caesar stationed these two legions on the top of the hill because they had been levied last.

B. After the two legions and all the auxiliaries had been drawn up in line, he ordered the baggage to be collected in one place. Forming a phalanx (*abl. abs.*) he advanced to the van of the Helvetians. Meanwhile

those who had been posted on the upper line, followed with all their private baggage (*sarcinae*).

C. 1. Cūr equitātum mīsit? 2. Quō in locō veterānās legiōnēs instrūxit? 3. Quōs sarcinās mūnīre iussit? 4. Quōmodo Helvētīi secūtī sunt?

CHAPTER 25.

Gallis māgnō ad pūgnam erat impedimentō.

Prima et secunda aciēs ut victīs resisteret, tertia ut venientēs sustinēret.

Participle Equivalent to Relative Clause: *A.* 292; *B.* 337 2; *G.* 637; *H.* 637.

Two Datives: *A.* 233 *a*; *B.* 191 2; *G.* 356; *H.* 433.

A. 1. The first line attacked the Boii who were resisting. 2. The third line withstood [those] who were coming up. 3. It was a great hindrance to the Gauls that Caesar attacked them on the unprotected side. 4. It will be a great hindrance to us that you have not come. 5. We shall more easily resist those who have been conquered. 6. The soldiers made an attack upon the phalanx with drawn swords.

B. Since I could not fight to advantage with my left hand fettered, I threw away my shield and fought with my body exposed. Finally weakened with wounds I retreated, and betook myself to a mountain which was about a mile off. When I had reached the mountain (*abl. abs.*) [and] my own men (*mei*) had come up (*cum clause*), we renewed the battle and resisted the enemy.

C. 1. Quid Gallīs māgnō impedimentō erat? 2. Cūr Helvētīi satis commodē pūgnāre nōn poterant?

3. Quandō pedem retulērunt? 4. Quōmodo Rōmānī signa intulērunt?

CHAPTER 26.

Cum ab hōrā septimā ad vesperum pūgnātum sit aversum hostem vidēre nēmō potuit. Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus ē filiis captus est.

Concessive (Adversative) Clauses with *cum*: **A.** 326; **B.** 309.
G. 587; **H.** 598.

Ablative with Preposition used for Partitive Genitive: **A.** 216 *c*; **B.** 201 1 *a*; **G.** 372 Rem. 2; **H.** 444.

A. 1. Although the Helvetians were hurling javelins at our men, we got possession of the camp. 2. Although our men were delayed for three days, the Lingones did not assist the Helvetians. 3. The Romans captured one of the sons of Orgetorix. 4. Some (**quidam**) of our men did not follow the Helvetians. 5. It was a great hindrance to our men, who were coming up, that the Helvetians hurled javelins between the wagons. 6. Letters and messengers were sent to the Lingones.

B. Although they fought long and fiercely, no one could see the back of an enemy. When our men gained possession of the camp, the enemy marched into the country of the Lingones. Our men delayed three days on account of the burial of the slain, but Caesar sent letters to the Lingones [saying], "Do not assist the Helvetians with grain or with anything else."

C. 1. Quōmodo pūgnātum est? 2. Quō ex locō hostēs in nostrōs venientēs tēla coniciēbant? 3. Quī captī sunt? 4. Quārē litterās ad Lingonas Caesar mīsīt?

CHAPTER 27.

Obsidēs, arma, servōs poposcit. Dum ea conquiruntur hominum milia VI ē castris Helvētiōrum ēgressi ad Rhēnum contendērunt.

Agreement with Nouns of Different Gender : **A.** 187 *b*, note ; **B.** 235 2 *b*) *γ* ; **G.** 211 Rem. 1 ; **H.** 395 2.

Present with *dum* : **A.** 276 *e* ; **B.** 293 1 ; **G.** 229 Rem. ; **H.** 533 4.

A. 1. These are the hostages, slaves, and arms which you demanded. 2. The arms and slaves have been collected. 3. While the Helvetians were waiting for Caesar's coming, a great number (*multitūdō*) of them fled. 4. While their flight was concealed, the arms were surrendered. 5. One district of the Helvetians was called Verbigenus. 6. Although the flight of the Helvetians could not be concealed, they set out from the camp.

B. Ambassadors were sent to Caesar by the Helvetians. Hostages, arms, and the deserters were demanded. One canton did not deliver up their arms, but, panic-stricken, left the camp, and set out to the Rhine.

C. 1. Cūr Helvētiī ad Caesarem lēgātōs mīserunt ? 2. Quid Caesar eōs facere iussit ? 3. Quārē Verbīgēnī suam fugam occultārī posse existimāvērunt ? 4. Quō contendērunt ?

CHAPTER 28.

Quod domī nihil erat quō famem tolerārent Allobrogibus imperāvit ut iīs frūmentī cōpiam facerent.

Locative (*domi*): **A.** 258 *d*; **B.** 232 2; **G.** 411, Rem. 2; **H.** 484 2.
 Substantive Clauses with *ut* after Verbs of Commanding, etc.:
A. 331; **B.** 295 1; **G.** 546; **H.** 565.

A. 1. The Helvetians had (*dative of the possessor*) nothing at home because they had burned their villages. 2. We shall furnish (*facere*) a supply of grain to them because they have nothing at home. 3. Caesar commanded the Helvetians to surrender (*not infin.*) the refugees. 4. He commanded the Boii to give them fields. 5. While these were being brought back Caesar set out into the territories of the Latovici. 6. The towns and villages which they had burned have been restored.

B. After Caesar had received (*perfect tense*) them in surrender, he commanded them to return to their territories, and to rebuild the towns which they had burned. Since the Boii were known to be [men] of extraordinary valor, he granted them [permission] to cross into the territory of Gaul, and to be neighbors of the Roman province.

C. 1. *Quō Caesar Helvētiōs revertī iussit?* 2. *Cūr id fēcit?* 3. *Quā dē causā Helvētium agrum vacāre nōluit?*

CHAPTER 29.

Eōrum qui domum rediērunt cēnsū habitō repertus est numerus mīlium C et X.

Accusative of Place to Which (*domum*): **A.** 258 2 *b*; **B.** 182 1 *b*; **G.** 337; **H.** 419.
 Numerals: **A.** 94; **B.** 79; **G.** 94; **H.** 163.

A. 1. Caesar found what number of the Boii had returned home. 2. Caesar commanded the Helvetians to return (*not infn.*) home. 3. There were thirty-seven thousand of the Latovici and Raurici. 4. The number of the Tulingi and Boii was sixty-eight thousand. 5. The old men and children did not remain (*remanēre*) at home.

B. Caesar found in the camp of the Helvetians muster-rolls, in which was an enumeration of those who had gone out from home. Not all of these returned home, as we have found.

C. 1. Quī numerus Helvētiōrum domō exierat? 2. Quid Caesar imperāvit? 3. Quī numerus domum rediit?

FIFTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 23-29.)

Ablative with Preposition used for Partitive Genitive: **A.** 215 *c*;

B. 201 1 *a*; **G.** 372 Rem. 2; **H.** 444.

Accusative of Place to Which: **A.** 258 2; **B.** 182; **G.** 337;

H. 418, 419.

Agreement with Nouns of Different Gender: **A.** 187 *b*, note; **B.**

235 2 *b*) 1; **G.** 211 Rem. 1; **H.** 395 2.

Causal Clauses with *quod*: **A.** 321; **B.** 286 1; **G.** 540, 541; **H.** 588.

Comparison of Adverbs: **A.** 92; **B.** 76 2; **G.** 93; **H.** 311.

Concessive (Adversative) Clauses with *cum*: **A.** 326; **B.** 309;

G. 587; **H.** 598.

Two Datives: **A.** 233 *a*; **B.** 191 2; **G.** 356; **H.** 433.

Historical Present: **A.** 276 *d*; **B.** 259 3; **G.** 229; **H.** 532 3.

Locative (*domi*): **A.** 258 *d*; **B.** 232 2; **G.** 411, Rem. 2; **H.** 484 2.

Numerals: **A.** 94; **B.** 79; **G.** 94; **H.** 163.

Participle Equivalent to Relative Clause: **A.** 292; **B.** 337 2; **G.** 637; **H.** 637.

Present Tense with *dum*: **A.** 276 *e*; **B.** 293 1; **G.** 229 Rem.; **H.** 533 4.

Substantive Clauses with *ut* after Verbs of Commanding, etc.: **A.** 331; **B.** 295 1; **G.** 546; **H.** 565.

1. The Helvetians will change their plans because the Romans have gone to Bibracte. 2. The enemy have arrived at Geneva. 3. These two legions have been levied last. 4. The soldiers will fortify the camp more quickly. 5. The Romans attacked the Boii who were resisting. 6. It is a great hindrance to us that you have not seized the mountain. 7. Although our men were delayed, they got possession of the camp. 8. One of the daughters of Orgetorix was captured. 9. The Helvetians gave Caesar the hostages and arms which he demanded. 10. While the enemy were collecting the hostages we did not aid them with grain. 11. Since our villages have been burned we have nothing at home with which to keep off starvation. 12. Caesar commanded the Gauls to surrender the slaves. 13. We have not found what number of the enemy returned home. 14. There were fifty-five thousand of the Boii and Raurici. 15. Although the Helvetians had set out toward the Rhine their flight could not be concealed.

CHAPTER 30.

Subjective Genitive: **A.** 213 1; **B.** 199; **G.** 363 1; **H.** 440 1.

A. 1. Caesar inflicted punishment for the unjust acts of the Helvetians. 2. With Caesar's consent, the

Gauls appointed a day for a council. 3. One hundred and ten thousand of the Helvetians returned home. 4. The Helvetians wished to make war on all Gaul. 5. The Gauls made certain requests of Caesar. 6. We will ordain that no one shall disclose [the proceedings].

B. When the Helvetian war was finished (*abl. abs.*) the leading men congratulated Caesar. [They said] this war had been no less advantageous to Gaul than to the Roman people. For although the Helvetians had left their homes to gain possession of all Gaul, they had not been permitted to do this because Caesar had brought war upon them. (*Translate the entire paragraph into one Latin sentence.*)

C. 1. Quārē principēs Galliae ad Caesarem vēnērunt? 2. Quārē Caesar ab Helvētiīs poenās bellō repetitive-rat? 3. Quō cōsiliō Helvētiī domōs suās relīquerant? 4. Quālem locum domiciliō dēlēgerant?

CHAPTER 31.

Dative of Reference: **A.** 235 *a*; **B.** 188 1; **G.** 350; **H.** 425 4 note.

Hendiadys: **A.** 385; **B.** 374 4; **G.** 698; **H.** 751 3 note 1.

A. 1. Diviciacus returned and threw himself at Caesar's feet. 2. The Aeduans, who had thrown themselves at Caesar's feet, urged that he should not make known what they had said. 3. Ariovistus will inflict every form of cruelty upon the hostages. 4. The Germans wish to inflict every form of cruelty upon the Gauls. 5. All Gaul will be under the sway of the

Romans. 6. Diviciacus fled to Rome to ask for aid. 7. The Gauls said they could not endure the rule of the Germans. 8. If this should be reported to Ariovistus he would inflict the severest punishment upon the Gauls.

B. All the ambassadors prostrated themselves at Caesar's feet. Diviciacus acted as spokesman. [He declared] that the Germans had crossed the Rhine for pay; that now, although the Aeduans had been compelled to give hostages, he would not be bound by oath, but would flee to the senate at Rome (to Rome to the senate) to implore aid. If these things are disclosed to Ariovistus, he will inflict the most severe punishment upon those hostages who are in his possession (**apud eum**); but Caesar is able by his authority to protect the people of Gaul from the outrages of Ariovistus, and to prevent a greater number of Germans from settling in Gaul.

C. 1. Quī sē Caesarī ad pedēs prōiēcērunt? 2. Cūr Gallī, nē ea, quae conciliō dīxissent, ēnūntiārentur, labōrāvērunt? 3. Quī prīncipātūs factiōnum duārum Galliae tenuērunt? 4. Quōs Aeduī āmisērunt? 5. Quī nōn recūsāvērunt quō minus imperiō Germānōrum essent?

CHAPTER 32.

Dative of Agent: **A.** 232; **B.** 189; **G.** 354; **H.** 431.

A. 1. Help ought to be sought by the Aeduans. 2. Diviciacus replied that the Sequani were compelled to endure all [sorts of] cruelty. 3. The Sequani did not

dare throw themselves at Caesar's feet and implore aid. 4. They do not even complain, because they shudder at the cruelty of Ariovistus. 5. Their towns are all in his power.

B. Since the Sequani continued silently (*adjective*) in the same sadness, Diviciacus answered for them: "The lot of the Sequani is more grievous than that of the rest, because they shudder at the cruelty of Ariovistus when he is absent. They alone dare not ask aid even in secret, because their towns are all in the power of Ariovistus."

C. 1. Quid Caesar dē Sēquanīs animadvertit? 2. Quid Sēquanī horruērunt? 3. Cūius in potestāte oppida omnia erant?

CHAPTER 33.

Quam with Superlative: *A.* 93 *b*; *B.* 240 3; *G.* 303 Rem. 1; *H.* 159 2.

A. 1. Caesar had the greatest possible hopes (*singular*) that the Germans would not cross the Rhine. 2. Caesar will set out into Italy as early as possible. 3. This matter (*rēs*) ought to be undertaken by Caesar. 4. If the Germans little by little should get into the way of crossing the Rhine they would be dangerous to the Romans. 5. Ariovistus had assumed such arrogance that he seemed unbearable.

B. I promise that this affair shall have my attention (shall be for a care to me). I have great hope that Ariovistus will be influenced by my kindness to put an end to his wrong-doings. That the Aeduans, repeatedly

called friends and kinsmen by the Roman people, are held in the thralldom and sway of the Germans, is very disgraceful to the republic.

C. 1. Quid Caesar pollicitus est? 2. Quī ā senātū frātrēs appellātī sunt? 3. Quod flūmen Sēquanōs ā prōvinciā nostrā dīvidit?

CHAPTER 34.

Infinitive with *oportet*: A. 331 i; B. 330; G. 535; H. 302 1.

A. 1. Caesar ought to send ambassadors to Ariovistus. 2. Ariovistus ought not to come into those regions of Gaul of which Caesar has possession. 3. We shall send ambassadors as speedily as possible. 4. Caesar wished to confer with Ariovistus regarding matters of the highest importance to both. 5. What business had Ariovistus in Gaul?

B. I dare not go without an army into those parts of Gaul of which you have possession, and I cannot collect my army into one place without great expense and trouble. Moreover, this is my Gaul, which I have conquered in war; and it is strange to me what business either you or the Roman people have here (in eā) at all.

C. 1. Quō cōnsiliō Caesar lēgātōs ad Ariovistum misit? 2. Quibus dē rēbus Caesar cum Ariovistō agere voluit? 3. Quid Ariovistō ā Caesare opus est? 4. Quid Ariovistō mīrum vīsum est?

CHAPTER 35.

Reflexive Pronouns: A. 196; B. 244 I., II.; G. 309 1, 2; H. 503, 504.

A. 1. Caesar said that in his own consulship Ariovistus had been called friend by the senate. 2. The Roman people are able to defend themselves and their allies. 3. Ariovistus ought to return the hostages which he had from the Sequani. 4. There has been friendship between the Aeduans and the Romans (to the Aeduans with, etc.). 5. The wrongs of the Aeduans will not be neglected.

B. If you wish the Roman people to entertain a perpetual feeling of friendship towards you, I shall obtain what I demand of you. You forget that in the consulship of Messala and Piso the senate decreed that nobody should provoke the Aeduans by outrage, or bring war upon them or their allies.

C. 1. Quandō Ariovistus rēx ā senātū appellātus erat? 2. Quid primum Caesar ab Ariovistō postulāvit? 3. Quae senātus cēnsuerat?

CHAPTER 36.

Substantive *ut* Clause in Apposition: *A.* 332 *f*; *B.* 297 3;
G. 557; *H.* 571 4.

A. 1. It is a law of war that those who have been conquered shall be made tributary. 2. It is the right (*iūs*) of those who have conquered that they shall rule as they please. 3. Ariovistus replied that he would not send back the hostages. 4. He is not making war on the allies of Rome. 5. The Aeduans pay tribute every year.

B. It is a law of war that those who have conquered shall govern the vanquished as they please; you are

accustomed to do this, and you ought not to dictate to me how I shall use my right. I am governing according to my own judgment those whom I have conquered, and you are doing me a great wrong. I shall not bring war upon your allies, but, if you wish, I will engage with you; and you will find what the invincible Germans can accomplish by their valor.

- C. 1. Quid Ariovistus iūs esse bellī dīxit? 2. Quōmodo populus Rōmānus vīctīs imperāre cōsuēvit? 3. Quōmodo Aeduī Ariovistō stīpendiārīi factī sunt? 4. Quōmodo Caesar Ariovistō iniūriam faciēbat?

CHAPTER 37.

Second Periphrastic Conjugation: **A.** 113 *d* 1, note; **B.** 337 7 *b*); **G.** 251; **H.** 237.

A. 1. Caesar ought to hasten, that this band of the Suebi may not cross the Rhine. 2. Grain supplies ought to be prepared as quickly as possible. 3. It is a law of war that hostages shall be given. 4. It is not easy to resist veteran forces. 5. Nasua and Cimberius were in command of the Suebi.

B. I am complaining because those who have recently crossed the Rhine and come into my realm are purchasing peace by giving hostages. I think I ought to make all possible haste (*quam celerrimē mātūrāre*) that a new band of the enemy may not come into Gaul and lay waste the territories of the Treveri.

- C. 1. Quid questum Aeduī ad Caesarem vēnērunt? Trēverī? 2. Quī Suēbīs praeerat? 3. Quō Caesar māgnīs itineribus contendit?

SIXTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 30-37.)

Dative of Agent: **A.** 232; **B.** 189; **G.** 354; **H.** 431.Dative of Reference: **A.** 235 *a*; **B.** 188 *i*; **G.** 350; **H.** 425 4 note.Subjective Genitive: **A.** 213 1; **B.** 199; **G.** 363 1; **H.** 440 1.Hendiadys: **A.** 385; **B.** 374 4; **G.** 698; **H.** 636, 751 3 note 1.Infinitive with *oportet*: **A.** 331 *i*; **B.** 330; **G.** 535; **H.** 302 1.Second Periphrastic Conjugation: **A.** 113 *d* 1, note; **B.** 337 7 *b*);**G.** 251; **H.** 237.Reflexive Pronouns: **A.** 196; **B.** 244 I., II.; **G.** 309 1, 2; **H.** 503, 504.Substantive *ut* Clause in Apposition: **A.** 332 *f*; **B.** 297 3; **G.** 557; **H.** 571 4.Superlative with *quam*: **A.** 93 *b*; **B.** 240 3; **G.** 303 Rem. 1; **H.** 159 2.

1. With Caesar's consent we shall return home. 2. The hostages returned and threw themselves at the feet of Ariovistus. 3. The Germans will inflict every form of cruelty upon the hostages. 4. Help ought to be sought by the Gauls. 5. This matter ought to be undertaken by us. 6. We shall set out to Gaul as early as possible. 7. The Gauls had the greatest possible hopes that the Roman people would send aid. 8. Ariovistus ought not to have come into Gaul. 9. The Roman people ought to defend their allies. 10. The Germans answered that they could not pay tribute. 11. It is a law of war that those who have conquered shall inflict punishment. 12. An army ought to be prepared as quickly as possible. 13. The Gauls were not able to defend themselves. 14. Ariovistus was not

influenced by the kindness of the Roman people to put an end to his wrong doings. 15. We ought not to be hindered by the lieutenant.

CHAPTER 38.

Gerundive Construction: **A.** 296; **B.** 339; **G.** 427; **H.** 623.

A. 1. Ariovistus is hastening to seize (*gerundive constr.*) the towns of the Sequani. 2. The nature of the place gives an opportunity for stationing a guard. 3. Caesar ought to take care that Ariovistus shall not seize Vesontio. 4. The town is almost entirely surrounded by the river. 5. Caesar will set out by forced marches.

B. Word was brought to Caesar that Ariovistus was advancing to seize the largest town of the Sequani. Caesar thought he ought to fortify this town by means of a fortress. But he found (*reperire*) that rivers and mountains surrounded the town entirely (*adjective*).

C. 1. Cum trīduī viam prōcessisset, quid eī nūntiātum est? 2. Quid Caesar sibi faciendum esse exīstimābat? 3. Quōmodo flūmen Dūbis oppidum Vesontionem cingit?

CHAPTER 39.

Construction with *causā*: **A.** 223 2; **B.** 198 1; **G.** 373; **H.** 475 2.

A. 1. We shall not delay for the sake of supplies. 2. Those who had followed Caesar out of friendship (for the sake of friendship) wished to remain in camp.

3. Some withdrew to avoid (*gerundive constr.*) danger.
 4. The Germans are of huge stature. 5. Many hid in their tents, bewailed their fate, and made their wills.

B. The centurions and those who were in command of the cavalry were not disturbed by the panic which had seized the whole army, and which had arisen from the tribunes, who did not have much experience in military affairs; but they were afraid, on account of (*propter*) the narrowness of the road and the size of the forests, that (*nē*) the soldiers would not obey when Caesar should order them to break camp and to advance.

C. 1. Quī rūmor dē Germānīs in Caesaris castrīs ortus est? 2. Quid ex hōc rūmōre subitō ēvēnit (*happened*)? 3. Mīlitēsne, quī māgnum in castrīs ūsum habēbant, perturbābantur? 4. Quid nōnnūllī Caesarī nūntiābant?

CHAPTER 40.

Passive use of Verbs which Govern the Dative: *A.* 230; *B.* 187, II. *b*; *G.* 208 2; *H.* 426 3.

Explanatory Clause in Indirect Discourse: *A.* 336 *d* p. 373; *B.* 314 3; *G.* 628 Rem. (*a*); *H.* 643 3.

- A.* 1. We are persuaded that he will seek the friendship of the Roman people. 2. Caesar was persuaded that Ariovistus was making war on the Roman people. 3. Caesar said that the Cimbri, who made war on our fathers, were repulsed. 4. We know that the Gauls, who were not equal to our army, have been defeated. 5. The army will be obedient to orders. 6. Caesar knew that the tenth legion would follow him.

B. Why do you think that it belongs to you to inquire with what design or in what direction you are being led, or why do you seem to despair concerning either the zeal of your commander or your own valor? Are you disturbed by the unsuccessful battle and flight of the Gauls? Do you not know that Ariovistus did not give them a chance at him, but fell upon them suddenly [while they were] scattered, and conquered by stratagem and cunning?

I am persuaded that Ariovistus, when he becomes acquainted with my demands (*abl. abs.*) will not be driven by rage and madness to make war upon the Roman army. If a trial of this enemy had not been recently made, when they were assisted by the experience and training which they had received from us, we might despair of our valor; but we have very often engaged with them, and have generally conquered them.

C. 1. Virtūte Ariovistus vīcit, annōn? 2. Quaerō utrum fortūna Caesarī dēfuerit, necne. 3. Quōmodo milītēs arroganter fēcērunt? 4. Quae Caesarī cūrae fuērunt? 5. Quā rē Caesar nihil commōtus est?

CHAPTER 41.

Objective Genitive: **A.** 213 2; **B.** 200; **G.** 363 2; **H.** 440 2.

A. 1. Our desire for war (*genitive*) will be pleasing (*grātus*) to Caesar. 2. When this address had been delivered, a desire to make apology (*satisfaciendī*) was inspired in the other legions. 3. Caesar was persuaded that the army would set out. 4. We know that Divi-

ciacus, in whom Caesar has the greatest confidence, will not hesitate. 5. The forces of Ariovistus are twenty-four miles distant from our army.

B. When the legions had apologized to Caesar, and he had been informed that the forces of Ariovistus were twenty miles away, he sent Diviciacus forward to examine the road, and to inquire whether the soldiers were prepared to prosecute the war with eagerness (*adverb*). He reported that the minds of the soldiers had been changed in a wonderful manner, and the greatest desire of prosecuting the war had sprung up.

C. 1. Hāc ōrātiōne habitā, quid factum est? 2. Quī Caesarī satisfacere voluērunt? 3. Quō tempore Caesar ē castrīs profectūrus est? 4. Quā dē rē ab explōrātōribus certior factus est?

CHAPTER 42.

Causal Clauses with *cum*: **A.** 326; **B.** 286 2; **G.** 586; **H.** 598.

A. 1. Since Ariovistus does not refuse, a day will be appointed for a conference. 2. Since Caesar feared that he would be surrounded by treachery, he brought the tenth legion to the conference. 3. Caesar had great hope of safety. 4. He will not come on other terms. 5. We do not place confidence in the cavalry.

B. When Caesar promised that he would come into a conference, he thought that Ariovistus would desist from his obstinacy. Therefore ambassadors were often sent to and fro between them, and a day was appointed for the conference. Caesar said that he wished to have a friendly guard if there should be any need of action,

and that he would place the soldiers of the tenth legion upon the horses which had been taken away from the Gallic cavalry (*equis detractis*, etc.).

C. 1. Cōgnitō Caesaris adventū, quid Ariovistus fēcit? 2. Quid Caesar dē condiōne arbitrātur? 3. Cūr Ariovistus nē Caesar quem peditem ad colloquium addūceret postulāvit?

CHAPTER 43.

Impersonal use of Intransitives: **A.** 146 *d*; **B.** 138, IV.; **G.** 208 2; **H.** 302 6.

A. 1. They came thither as had been appointed (*dīcere*). 2. They had come to a hill which was [situated] in a large plain. 3. Since the Aeduans have sought our friendship, we will not permit the Germans to make war upon them. 4. The Roman people bestow gifts for special favors. 5. We shall not permit the Germans to cross the Rhine.

B. Since there was quite a large mound of earth at an equal distance from both (*uterque*) camps, they came thither for the conference. Caesar informed Ariovistus that there were many just grounds of intimacy between the Romans and the Aeduans, and that there had been passed in their favor many honorable decrees of the senate. He also showed him that it was his custom to wish that the allies of the Roman people should increase in dignity, influence, and honor, and demanded that he should suffer no more Germans to cross the Rhine and make war upon the Aeduans.

C. 1. Quid Ariovistus dē equitibus postulāvit? 2.

Quid Caesar initiō orātiōnis commemorāvit? 3. Quō tempore tōtius Galliae prīncipātum Aeduī tenuērunt? 4. Causamne postulandī iūstam Ariovistus habuit?

CHAPTER 44.

Substantive Clauses Introduced by **quod**, in Apposition: **A.**

333, note; **B.** 299 1 *a*); **G.** 525 2; **H.** 588 II. 3, 4.

Perfect Participle with **habere**: **A.** 292 *c*; **B.** 337 6; **G.** 238;

H. 431 3.

A. 1. It is a proof of this fact, that I did not come except [when] asked. 2. It was a proof of the friendship of the Aeduians that they had made war upon the Germans. 3. Caesar has discovered (has it discovered) that Ariovistus is an enemy. 4. Caesar says he has discovered that the Germans are not withdrawing. 5. When they had come to the conference Ariovistus replied briefly to Caesar's demands. 6. The Aeduians did not bring assistance to the Romans.

B. Ariovistus made many assertions concerning his own merit: "I crossed the Rhine [because I was] invited by the Gauls. The Aeduians made war upon me and were conquered, and I take tribute by the right of war. I came here before you did. What do you want of me? Why did you come into this, my province of Gaul? If you do not depart, I shall treat you as a foe, not as a friend; but if I should kill you, I should do a kindness to many nobles of the Roman people, whose favor I can purchase by your death."

C. 1. Cūr Ariovistus Rhēnum in Galliam trānsierat? 2. Cūr Ariovistus amīcitiam populī Rōmānī petiverat?

3. Quō bellō Aeduī Rōmānīs auxilium nōn tulerant?
 4. Quōmodo Ariovistus dixit sē grātiam nōbīlium redimere posse?
-

CHAPTER 45.

Superlative with *quisque*: **A.** 93 *c*; **B.** 252 5 *c*; **G.** 318 2;
H. 515 2.

A. 1. The Roman people will not desert all their deserving allies (each most deserving, etc.). 2. Ariovistus did not consider (*spectāre*) all the past. 3. It was a proof of the friendship of the Romans that they did not desert their allies. 4. Caesar had observed (had it observed) that Gaul ought to be free. 5. Gaul was conquered by Caius Caesar.

B. It is not our custom to abandon deserving allies, but to pardon those whom we have conquered in war. For this reason we did not reduce the Arverni and Ruteni to a province; yet the imperial power of the Roman people in Gaul is of very long standing, for the decrees of the senate have been observed for many years (*accusative*).

C. 1. Quārē Caesar sē negōtiō dēsistere nōn posse arbitrābātur? 2. Arvernīs superātīs, quid populus Rōmānus fēcerat? 3. Quid senātus dē vīctīs bellō voluerat?

SEVENTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 33-45.)

Construction with *causā*: **A.** 223 *e*; **B.** 198 1; **G.** 373; **H.** 475 2.

Causal Clauses with *cum*: **A.** 326; **B.** 286 2; **G.** 586; **H.** 598.

- Objective Genitive: **A.** 213 2; **B.** 200; **G.** 363 2; **H.** 440 2.
 Gerundive Construction: **A.** 296; **B.** 339; **G.** 427; **H.** 623.
 Impersonal use of Intransitives: **A.** 146 *d*; **B.** 138, IV.; **G.** 208 2; **H.** 302 6.
 Indirect Discourse, Explanatory Clauses: **A.** 336 *d*, p. 373; **B.** 314 3; **G.** 628 Rem. (*a*); **H.** 643 3.
 Passive use of Verbs which Govern the Dative: **A.** 230; **B.** 187, II. *b*; **G.** 208 2; **H.** 426 3.
 Perfect Participle with *habère*: **A.** 292 *c*; **B.** 337 6; **G.** 238; **H.** 431 3.
 Substantive Clauses Introduced by *quod*, in Apposition: **A.** 333, note; **B.** 299 1 *a*); **G.** 525 2; **H.** 588 II. 3, 4.
 Superlative with *quisque*: **A.** 93 *c*; **B.** 252 5 *c*); **G.** 318 2; **H.** 515 2.

1. We shall hasten to seize the city of the Allobroges.
2. Brave soldiers will not withdraw to avoid danger.
3. The army will delay near Geneva for the sake of supplies.
4. Because of this kindness we shall send back the hostages.
5. I am persuaded that you are my friend.
6. Marius was persuaded that the Teutons would not reject the favor of the Roman people.
7. We have learned that the Helvetians, who went forth from their territories, were defeated.
8. We shall not lay aside the memory of that war.
9. The soldiers thought there was no hope of safety.
10. Since you have brought the tenth legion to the conference I shall not come.
11. Since ambassadors have been sent, we shall not make war on the Gauls.
12. They came to Caesar's camp at daybreak.
13. We shall not desert all our most deserving allies.
14. It is a proof of our friendship, that we have sent hostages.
15. Ariovistus had discovered that Caesar made war on the Helvetians.

CHAPTER 46.

Accusative after *propius*: **A.** 234 *c*; **B.** 141 3; **G.** 416 22;
H. 420 5.

A. 1. The horsemen of Ariovistus were drawing nearer the hill. 2. When Caesar saw that the enemy were drawing nearer our men he withdrew to the army. 3. Caesar commanded his men not to begin (*nē w. subj.*) battle. 4. The Romans saw that Ariovistus had made an attack upon the chosen legion. 5. Caesar broke off the conference and withdrew to his own men.

B. Caesar did not wish Ariovistus to be entrapped through belief in a conference, and so he ordered his men not to throw back any stones at all; and because he saw that an engagement with the cavalry would be without any danger to the tenth legion, he broke off the conference and withdrew to his own army.

C. 1. Quid Caesarī in colloquiō nūntiātum est? 2. Quid Caesar fēcit? 3. Quārē Caesar proelium committendum esse nōn putābat? 4. Quid in milītēs ēlātum est? 5. Quōmodo movēbantur?

CHAPTER 47.

Construction with *quīn* after Verbs of Hindering: **A.** 332 *g*;
B. 295 3; **G.** 555 1; **H.** 595 2.

A. 1. Ariovistus did not hinder his men from hurling javelins at the Romans. 2. Ariovistus could not be hindered from throwing the ambassadors in chains. 3. Our army will draw nearer the camp of Ariovistus. 4. Caius Valerius Flaccus presented Caburus with citi-

zenship. 5. Ariovistus said the ambassadors had come for the purpose of spying.

B. Although Ariovistus wishes me to appoint a day for a conference, there does not appear to me any good reason for conferring, the more because I do not wish to expose myself again to the savages; however, as Valerius speaks (uses) the Gallic language fluently, I shall send him to find out what Ariovistus has to say, and why the Germans cannot be prevented from throwing stones.

C. 1. Quid bīduō post Ariovistus fēcīt? 2. Quid lēgātī petiērunt? 3. Quōs Caesar ad Ariovistum mīsīt? 4. Quōmodo acceptī sunt?

CHAPTER 48.

Conditional Sentences, First Type (Nothing Implied): **A.** 306;

B. 302; **G.** 595; **H.** 574.

A. 1. If Ariovistus wished to contend in battle an opportunity was not lacking. 2. If any one received a rather severe wound the foot-soldiers surrounded him. 3. Ariovistus wished to hinder the Sequani from bringing up supplies. 4. Caesar will not keep his army in camp. 5. These foot-soldiers keep pace with the horses.

B. While Caesar was leading out his forces before the camp, and giving (*facere*) Ariovistus an opportunity of contending in battle, he (*ille*) was moving his camp forward and engaging in daily cavalry skirmishes. If it was necessary to advance farther or to retreat more

rapidly, he had very swift foot-soldiers, chosen from the entire force, who attended the cavalry in battle.

C. 1. Quō cōnsiliō Ariovistus ūltrā Caesarem castra fēcit? 2. Quotiēs Caesar prō castrīs suās cōpiās prōdūxit? 3. Quid Ariovistō nōn deerat? 4. Quōmodo peditēs equōrum cursum adaequābant?

CHAPTER 49.

Antecedent of Relative Pronoun Repeated: **A.** 200 *a*; **B.** 251 *3*; **G.** 615; **H.** 399 *1*.

A. 1. Caesar had encamped in a place which (place) was six hundred paces from the enemy. 2. Caesar fortified a camp, in which he left two legions. 3. If Ariovistus sent his troops to Caesar's camp, they did not frighten the soldiers. 4. Caesar feared that he might be cut off from supplies. 5. After accomplishing the work the two legions will be led back to camp.

B. Since Ariovistus was keeping himself in camp, and Caesar did not wish to be cut off from supplies, he drew up his army in a triple line, and came to a place which he had chosen as suitable for a camp. When this camp was fortified, he left a part of his army there and led the rest back to the larger camp.

C. 1. Cūr Ariovistus castrīs sē tenuit? 2. Quam aciem castra mūnīre Caesar iussit? 3. Quāpropter Ariovistus hominum sēdecim mīlia mīsīt? 4. Quās cōpiās Caesar in māiōra castra redūxit?

CHAPTER 50.

Double Questions: **A.** 211; **B.** 162 4; **G.** 458; **H.** 380.

A. 1. Ariovistus did not know whether Caesar had led back his army to camp or not. 2. Caesar asked whether Ariovistus would begin battle or not. 3. About noon Ariovistus attacked the smaller camp. 4. At sunset the Germans will be led back to camp. 5. The enemy will not give battle (**proeliō contendere**) before the new moon.

B. In accordance with the custom of the Germans, their matrons announced from the lots and divinations whether or not it was the divine will that Ariovistus should engage in battle. They said it was not expedient to begin battle, and so Caesar was not able, even by leading his forces out of both camps, to induce (**persuādēre**) Ariovistus to come out (*not infn.*).

C. 1. Quid proximō diē institūtō suō Caesar fēcit? 2. Quō cōsiliō Ariovistus partem suārum cōpiārum mīsīt? 3. Quid sortēs Germānīs dēclārāverant? 4. Utrum nova lūna erat, an plēna?

CHAPTER 51

Genitive with **postridiē**: **A.** 223 *e*; **B.** 201 3 *a*; **G.** 360; **H.** 446 5.

A. 1. On the day following Caesar's forces were drawn up before the camp. 2. The enemy set out from camp on the day following. 3. Caesar asked whether a guard had been left for the camp or not. 4. The

legionary soldiers will be stationed before the smaller camp. 5. We shall not leave the enemy any hope in flight.

B. The Germans placed the women on the chariots and wagons, led their auxiliaries out of camp, and drew up a line of battle; the women wept and begged them to leave a guard in the camp. (*Translate as one sentence.*)

C. 1. Cūr Caesar ālārīōs in cōnspectū hostium cōstituit? 2. Cūr Germānī omnem suam aciem rēdīs et carrīs circumdedērunt? 3. Quōmodo Germānī suās cōpiās cōstituērunt? 4. Quid mulierēs Germānōrum in proelium proficīscētēs implōrābant?

CHAPTER 52.

Use of *et*, *-que*, *atque*: **A.** 156 *a*; **B.** 341 *1 a*), *b*), *c*); **G.** 475, 476, 477; **H.** 657 *1*.

A. 1. Caesar will place the lieutenants and the quaestor in charge of the legions. 2. Our men made an attack upon the enemy so suddenly and fiercely that they put them to flight. 3. Crassus sent the cavalry and also the third line to the assistance of our men (to our men for assistance). 4. On the day following Caesar placed Crassus in charge of the camp. 5. Crassus observed that the enemy had been routed on the left flank.

B. Crassus observed that the battle had commenced upon the right wing; that the Germans, having formed a phalanx, were sustaining the attack of our swords; and

that our soldiers were leaping upon the phalanx and wounding the enemy from above; he [therefore] commanded the cavalry to press heavily upon the left wing of the enemy.

C. 1. Quōs Caesar singulīs legiōnibus praefēcit? Quō cōsiliō? 2. Quid tum ipse fēcit? 3. Nōne Germānī ā dextrō cornū vehementer nostram aciem premēbant? 4. Quōmodo pūgnātum est?

CHAPTER 53.

Construction with *cōnfidō*: **A.** 227 *c*, note; **B.** 219 *i a*; **G.** 401 Rem. 6; **H.** 476 3.

A. 1. Trusting in their strength, the enemy fled to the Rhine. 2. Caius Valerius Procillus said that the enemy trusted in divination (*plural*). 3. This victory brought pleasure to Caesar and the army. 4. The wives of Ariovistus perished in flight. 5. Procillus said he had been reserved for another time.

B. Although Ariovistus escaped, one of his daughters was slain in the battle, and his two wives perished in the flight. Two circumstances brought great pleasure to Caesar [namely], the victory, and the finding and bringing back (*quod clause*) to him of his two friends, Caius Valerius Procillus and Marcus Metius.

C. 1. Nōne Germānī terga vertērunt? 2. Quandō fugere dēstitērunt? 3. Quid uxōribus Ariovistī accidit? 4. Quot uxōrēs Ariovistō erant? Quot filiae? 5. Quī amīcī Caesaris repertī sunt?

CHAPTER 54.

Defective Verbs (*coepi*, etc.): **A.** 143; **B.** 133; **G.** 175 5; **H.** 299.

A. 1. The Ubii began to pursue the Suebi who were returning home. 2. Caesar began to hold the courts (*conventūs agere*). 3. Trusting in the soldiers, Caesar set out to hither Gaul. 4. Two very great wars were completed by Caesar in one summer. 5. Labienus has been placed in charge of the winter camp.

B. A large number of the Suebi, who were returning home, thoroughly frightened, were killed by the Ubii, who live next the banks of the Rhine. When the war had been finished, the army was led into winter quarters among the Sequani, and Caesar set out to hither Gaul.

C. 1. *Quī Suēbōs īsecūtī sunt?* 2. *Quot bella ūnā aestāte Caesar cōnfēcerat?* 3. *Quis exercitū prae-positus est?*

EIGHTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 46-54.)

Accusative with *propius*: **A.** 234 *e*; **B.** 141 3; **G.** 416 22; **H.** 420 5.

Antecedent of Relative Pronoun Repeated: **A.** 200 *a*; **B.** 251 3; **G.** 615; **H.** 399 1.

Construction with *cōfidō*: **A.** 227 *c*, note; **B.** 219 1 *a*; **G.** 401 Rem. 6; **H.** 476 3.

Conditional Sentences, First Type (Nothing Implied): **A.** 306; **B.** 302; **G.** 595; **H.** 574.

Defective Verbs (*coepi*, etc.): **A.** 143; **B.** 133; **G.** 175 5; **H.** 299.

Double Questions: **A.** 211; **B.** 162 4; **G.** 458; **H.** 380.

et, -que, and atque: **A.** 156 *a*; **B.** 341 1 *a*), *b*), *c*); **G.** 475, 476, 477; **H.** 657 1.

Genitive with *postridiē*: **A.** 223 *e*; **B.** 201 3 *a*; **G.** 360; **H.** 446 5.

Clause with *quin* after Verbs of Hindering: **A.** 332 *g*; **B.** 295 3; **G.** 555 1; **H.** 595 2.

1. The enemy are drawing nearer the camp of Caesar.
2. We could not hinder the Germans from crossing the Rhine and attacking the Aeduans.
3. Ariovistus did not wish to hinder his men from throwing stones at our cavalry.
4. The enemy had encamped in a place which was two miles from the river.
5. The lieutenant did not know whether the enemy had captured the hill or not.
6. We asked whether you had begun battle or not.
7. On the day following the enemy set out from their camp.
8. Caesar sent the cavalry and also the tenth legion to Crassus.
9. On the day following the Germans made an attack on the Roman camp.
10. The enemy, trusting in their strength, fought with their swords.
11. The cavalry began to pursue the enemy who had set out toward the Rhine.
12. The soldiers who had begun to fortify the camp were seen by the Germans.
13. If the enemy fled our cavalry pursued them.
14. Caesar's legions did not trust in divination.
15. The cavalry could not be hindered from fleeing.

BOOK II.

CHAPTER 1.

Ablative of Means: **A.** 248 c; **B.** 218; **G.** 401; **H.** 476.

Ablative of Cause: **A.** 245; **B.** 219; **G.** 408; **H.** 475.

A. 1. Labienus informed Caesar by letters that the Belgae were conspiring. 2. The Germans were informed by rumors that the Roman army was spending the winter in Gaul. 3. The Gauls desire a revolution because of their restlessness of spirit. 4. It is easy to seize the royal power because of the fickleness of the Gauls. 5. The Gauls began to fear that our army would be led against them. 6. Caesar was unwilling that the Germans should remain (*versāri*) longer in Gaul.

B. Caesar was informed that the Belgae were giving hostages to one another. He feared that they were instigated by several of the Gauls, who, on account of instability and fickleness of mind, desired a change of government.

C. 1. Ubi Caesar in hibernis erat? 2. Quī contrā populum Rōmānum coniūrābant? 3. Quid Gallī molestē ferēbant?

CHAPTER 2.

Relative clauses of Purpose: **A.** 317 2; **B.** 282 2; **G.** 545 1; **H.** 590.

Prepositions Governing Accusative or Ablative: **A.** 152 c; **B.** 143; **G.** 418; **H.** 420 3.

A. 1. Caesar will send Quintus Pedius, the lieutenant, into farther Gaul. 2. Caesar sent Quintus Pedius to levy two new legions. 3. We shall send a soldier to announce that the Gauls have moved their camp. 4. Caesar was roused by these letters. 5. Caesar will inform Labienus by letters that he has set out. 6. When grain supplies have been provided we shall break camp.

B. At the beginning of summer Quintus Pedius, the lieutenant, led two new legions into hither Gaul, because the Senones had informed Caesar that the Belgae were collecting (*infinitive*) troops and bringing together an army into one place.

C. 1. Quō in locō Caesar duās legiōnēs cōscripsit? 2. Quid negōtīi Senonibus dedit? 3. Quandō ad exercitum vēnit? 4. Quōrum ad fīnēs pervēnit?

CHAPTER 3.

Contracted Perfects: **A.** 128 *a*; **B.** 116 *i*; **G.** 131 *i*; **H.** 238.

Ablative of Comparison: **A.** 247; **B.** 217; **G.** 398; **H.** 471.

A. 1. The Remi came sooner than any one expected (than the expectation of all). 2. The Belgae will send hostages sooner than is expected. 3. The Germans have conspired against the Roman people. 4. The Remi said they had not conspired against Caesar. 5. The Remi will send Iccius to say that the Belgae are conspiring. 6. The Germans who have come into Gaul will unite with the Belgae.

B. The ambassadors of the Remi said: "We have not combined with the rest of the Belgae, nor conspired

against the Roman people. We are ready to commit ourselves and all our possessions to your protection, to give hostages, and to do your commands. All the rest of the Belgae are in arms, and we cannot restrain even the Suessiones, our kinsmen, from combining with them."

C. 1. Quōs Rēmī ad Caesarem mīsērunt? 2. Quī sēsē cum Belgīs coniūxerant? 3. Quibus lēgibus Suesiōnēs ūtēbantur?

CHAPTER 4.

Sequence of Tenses: **A.** 285-287; **B.** 267, 268; **G.** 509-519;
H. 543-550.

Perfect Participle with *habēre*: **A.** 292 c; **B.** 337 6; **G.** 238;
H. 431 3.

A. 1. Caesar asked what states were in arms.
2. The Remi said that the Bellovaci who had promised sixty thousand men demanded the control of the war.
3. Caesar has ascertained everything (has everything ascertained) regarding the number of the Belgae.
4. The Remi said they had ascertained everything regarding the council of the Belgae. 5. Britain is more fertile than Gaul. 6. Diviciacus had been king among the Bellovaci.

B. In valor, influence, and numbers the Bellovaci were the most powerful of the Belgae; but, on account of the integrity and prudence of Galba, king of the Suessiones, the conduct of the war was, by the consent of all, conferred upon him.

C. 1. Unde plērīque Belgae ortī sunt? 2. Quōs

Belgae intrā finēs suōs ingredi prohibuerant? 3. Quantum imperium Diviciacus obtinuerat? 4. Cūr summa bellī ad Galbam dēlāta est?

CHAPTER 5.

Genitive with interest: **A.** 222; **B.** 211; **G.** 381; **H.** 449.

Substantive Clauses of Result: **A.** 332; **B.** 297; **G.** 553; **H.** 571.

A. 1. It concerns the common safety that hostages be brought to Caesar by the Remi. 2. Caesar showed how greatly it concerned the Remi that scouts should be sent. 3. The banks of the river made it possible that the camp should be safe (made that the camp might be safe). 4. This fact will make it possible for the Remi to bring supplies to Caesar. 5. The Belgae had collected their forces in one place (had their forces collected, etc.). 6. Quintus Titurius, the lieutenant, will fortify the camp with a ditch.

B. Caesar has pitched his camp on the other side of (**trāns**) the Aisne. This camp is fortified by the bank of the river, and makes all the country (**regiō**) which is behind Caesar safe from the enemy. Over the river is a bridge, and the Remi can bring supplies without danger.

C. 1. Quid Caesar senātum Rēmōrum facere iussit? 2. Quid Diviciacum facere Caesar voluit? 3. Quō Caesar exercitum suum dūcere mātūrāvit? 4. Quid Caesar Titurium facere iussit?

CHAPTER 6.

Passive Infinitive with *coepi*: **A.** 143 *a*; **B.** 133 1; **G.** 423, note 3; **H.** 299 1.

Ablative of Quality: **A.** 251; **B.** 224; **G.** 400; **H.** 473 2.

A. 1. Bibrax began to be attacked by the Belgae. 2. Javelins had begun to be thrown at the wall. 3. The ambassadors said that Iccius was [a man] of the highest rank. 4. They are of great popularity among their own people. 5. It concerns the Roman people that help be sent to Iccius. 6. This fact made it possible for the town to hold out (made that the town could, etc.).

B. Iccius, who is in command of the town, cannot hold out any longer; he will send a messenger to Caesar [to announce] that the Belgae are throwing stones and darts at the wall, and he wishes aid to be sent to him (*reflexive*).

C. 1. Ubi Bibrax erat? 2. Quid Belgae facere coepērunt? 3. Quis oppidō praefuerat? 4. Quis ad Iccium subsidium mīsit?

CHAPTER 7.

Position of Monosyllabic Prepositions: **A.** 345 *a* 2; **B.** 350 7 *b*; **G.** 678 Rem. 2; **H.** 671 5.

Gerundive Construction: **A.** 296; **B.** 339; **G.** 427; **H.** 623.

A. 1. For the same reason (*dē w. abl.*) Caesar will send the Balearic slingers and the Numidians. 2. The enemy had come thither with great hope of getting possession of the town. 3. Hope of burning the town had

forsaken the enemy. 4. Assistance has begun to be sent the townsmen. 5. The enemy's camp was of great extent (*lātītūdō*). 6. The smoke and fires show that this camp extends more than eight miles.

B. The coming of the Numidian and Cretan archers and the Balearic slingers brought (*ferre*) to the Remi, with the hope of defence, an eagerness for fighting. The enemy withdrew from the town, and having laid waste the fields, set fire to all the villages of the Remi which they could reach.

C. 1. *Quandō Caesar ad Iccium subsidium mīsit? Quōs mīsit?* 2. *Quōmodo Belgae affectī sunt?* 3. *Nōnne Belgae discessērunt?* 4. *Ubi castra posuērunt?*

CHAPTER 8.

Perfect Participle Translated by Clause: *A.* 292, Rem.; *B.* 337; *G.* 664, Rem. 1; *H.* 639.

Negative Clauses of Purpose: *A.* 317; *B.* 282; *G.* 545 3; *H.* 568.

A. 1. Caesar led out the legions from the camp and stationed them in battle line. 2. The enemy will also lead out and draw up their forces. 3. At first our men refrained from battle, that they might not be surrounded by the enemy. 4. Caesar constructed (*cōstituere*) redoubts that the enemy might not dare to lead out their forces. 5. The enemy had pitched camp in a convenient place. 6. This hill was suitable for forming the line of battle.

B. There was a place before the camp naturally convenient and suitable for drawing up a line of battle.

There Caesar commanded that six legions be marshalled in order of battle, and that the two legions which had been last levied be left in camp, in order that, if there should be need of anything, he could lead them out as a reënforcement.

- C. 1. Quārē Caesar prīmō proelium nōn commisit ?
 2. Ubi Caesar trānsversam fossam obdūxit ? 3. Quae ad extrēmās fossās collocāvit ? 4. Ubi sex legiōnēs cōstituit ? 5. Quid hostēs fēcerant ?

NINTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 1-8.)

Ablative of Cause: **A.** 245 ; **B.** 219 ; **G.** 408 ; **H.** 475.

Ablative of Comparison: **A.** 247 ; **B.** 217 ; **G.** 398 ; **H.** 471.

Ablative of Means: **A.** 248 c ; **B.** 218 ; **G.** 401 ; **H.** 476.

Contracted Perfects: **A.** 128 a ; **B.** 116 1 ; **G.** 131 1 ; **H.** 238.

coepi with Passive Infinitive: **A.** 143 a ; **B.** 133 1 ; **G.** 423, note 3 ; **H.** 299 1.

Genitive with interest: **A.** 222 ; **B.** 211 ; **G.** 281 ; **H.** 449.

Gerundive Construction (Genitive): **A.** 296 ; **B.** 339 ; **G.** 427 ; **H.** 623.

Perfect Participle Translated by Clause: **A.** 292, Rem. ; **B.** 337 ; **G.** 664, Rem. 1 ; **H.** 639.

Purpose Clause (Negative): **A.** 317 ; **B.** 282 ; **G.** 545 3 ; **H.** 568.

Position of Prepositions: **A.** 345 a 2 ; **B.** 350 7 b ; **G.** 678 Rem. 2 ; **H.** 671 5.

Prepositions Governing Accusative or Ablative: **A.** 152 c ; **B.** 143 ; **G.** 418 ; **H.** 420 3.

Relative Clause of Purpose: **A.** 317 2 ; **B.** 282 2 ; **G.** 545 1 ; **H.** 590.

Sequence of Tenses: **A.** 285-287 ; **B.** 267, 268 ; **G.** 509-519 ; **H.** 543-550.

Substantive Clause of Result: **A.** 332 ; **B.** 297 ; **G.** 553 ; **H.** 571.

1. The Belgians were not hemmed in by mountains. 2. The Gauls were easily aroused because of their fickleness of mind. 3. Caesar sent the twelfth legion to attack the town. 4. The legions which had been levied in Italy were sent into the country of the Belgians. 5. Hostages were sent by the Remi sooner than any one expected. 6. The Remi have not conspired against the Roman people. 7. Caesar knew what states were in arms. 8. It concerns the common safety that the management of the entire war be intrusted to Galba. 9. The bravery of the Remi will make it possible for the forces of the enemy to be kept apart. 10. A testudo began to be formed by the Roman soldiers. 11. For this reason hope of defense left the townsmen. 12. Iccius said there was no hope of defending the town. 13. Labienus led out two cohorts and stationed them before the camp. 14. The Belgians burned the town that aid might not be sent to us. 15. Caesar pitched his camp on the other side of the Aisne that the enemy might not be able to cross.

CHAPTER 9.

Impersonal use of Intransitives: **A.** 146 *d*; **B.** 138, IV.; **G.** 208 2; **H.** 518 1.

Partitive Genitive: **A.** 216; **B.** 201; **G.** 367; **H.** 440 5.

A. 1. Meanwhile a struggle had been going on in that place. 2. A struggle is going on behind our camp. 3. Caesar had led back part of the cavalry to camp. 4. Part of the Remi will try to cross the river.

5. The enemy laid waste the fields of the Remi and cut off our men from supplies. 6. We shall break down the bridge that the enemy may not cross the river.

B. The enemy found a ford (*abl. abs.*) and attempted to cross the river with this design [namely], to lay waste the territory of the Remi after they had captured the fort by storm. If they had done this, they would have cut off our men from supplies.

C. 1. Ubi palūs erat? 2. Quid hostēs exspectābant? 3. Quid hostēs ad flūmen fēcērunt? 4. Quis castellō praeerat?

CHAPTER 10.

Two Accusatives with Compounds of *trāns*: *A.* 239 *b*; *B.* 179;

G. 331 Rem. 1; *H.* 413.

Passive use of Verbs which Govern the Dative: *A.* 230;

B. 187, II. *b*; *G.* 208 2; *H.* 426 3.

A. 1. Titurius had led the cavalry across the river. 2. Caesar will lead his men across the bridge. 3. Diviciacus cannot be persuaded to return. 4. The Bellovaci were not persuaded to delay longer. 5. Part of the enemy were killed in the river. 6. We shall not advance into an unfavorable place for the purpose of fighting.

B. When the enemy learned that the Bellovaci were unwilling (*nōlle*) to delay longer, and when they knew that they could not themselves take the town by storm or cross the river, they decided that the best thing was for them to return home. They resolved to assemble

from all quarters for the purpose of defending those into whose territory the Romans should march their army.

- C. 1. Quōs Caesar pontem trādūcit? Quō cōsiliō?
 2. Ubi nostrī hostēs aggressī sunt? 3. Quid fiēbat?
 4. Quid hostēs cōstituērunt?

CHAPTER 11.

Causal Clauses with *cum*: A. 326; B. 286 2; G. 586; H. 598.

Accusative of Place to Which (*domum*): A. 258 2 *b*; B. 182
 1 *b*); G. 337; H. 419.

A. 1. Since the enemy were hastening to reach home, they set out with no fixed order. 2. Since the ranks of the enemy were thrown into confusion (*per-turbāre*) our soldiers killed a great number of them. 3. Caesar learned through scouts that the enemy had not reached home. 4. The enemy sent their cavalry to sustain the attack. 5. The lieutenants had led the legion across the river. 6. The soldiers could not be persuaded to return to camp.

B. Our men had been ordered to kill as many of the enemy as the length of the day allowed, and at sunset to return to camp. They fell upon the rear of the enemy [while they were] fleeing and followed them for many miles. Since (*quod*) the van of the enemy appeared to be out of danger, it broke ranks and sought safety in flight.

- C. 1. Quandō hostēs castra mōvērunt? 2. Quid Caesar fēcit? Quārē? 3. Quid primā lūce fēcit?
 4. Quōs equitātui praefēcit? 5. Quem subsequī iussit?

CHAPTER 12.

Accusative of Gerund : **A.** 300 ; **B.** 338 3 ; **G.** 432 ; **H.** 628.

Subjunctive with *priusquam* : **A.** 327 ; **B.** 292 ; **G.** 577 ; **H.** 605.

A. 1. Caesar attacked Noviodunum before the enemy had fortified their camp. 2. Ambassadors were sent to Caesar before he captured the town. 3. Sheds which are useful for attacking will be prepared. 4. The Romans will construct (*cōstituere*) towers for attacking. 5. Since the Suessiones were nearest the Remi, Caesar led his army into their territories. 6. Ambassadors were sent to beg that the town might be spared.

B. After the Suessiones had come into the town of Noviodunum, Caesar ordered his men to bring the vineae to the town, to throw up a mound, and to build towers. The enemy were greatly agitated since they had neither seen nor heard of such fortifications (*mūnitio*) before. And so they sent ambassadors concerning surrender, and, at the request of the Remi, Caesar spared them.

C. 1. *Quō Caesar postridiē eius diē exercitum dūxit?* 2. *Quid cōnātus est?* 3. *Quid factum est?* 4. *Quid Suessiōnēs petiērunt?* _____

CHAPTER 13.

Ablative with Verbs of Asking : **A.** 239 *c*, note 1 ; **B.** 178 1 *a*), *ad fin.* ; **G.** 339 Rem. 1 ; **H.** 411 4.

Accusative of Extent of Space : **A.** 257 ; **B.** 181 ; **G.** 335 ; **H.** 417.

A. 1. Caesar's army was five miles from Bratuspantium. 2. The river was about twenty miles from

that town. 3. The Bellovaci asked the Romans for peace. 4. The women and children will ask Caesar for peace. 5. Caesar received the Suessiones in capitulation before he led his army against the Bellovaci. 6. Caesar had prepared everything which was necessary (for a use) for making an attack (*oppugnāre*).

B. When Caesar had led his army against the Bellovaci, they conveyed themselves and all their possessions into a town. All the old men and the women, stretching out their hands to Caesar according to their custom, made known that they sought peace from him.

C. 1. In quod oppidum Bellovacī sē suaque omnia contulērunt? 2. Quid māiōrēs nātū dīxērunt? 3. Quid puerī mulierēsque fēcērunt?

CHAPTER 14.

Ablative with *ūtor*, *fruor*, etc.: *A.* 249; *B.* 218 1; *G.* 407; *H.* 477.

Conditional Sentences, Future More Vivid: *A.* 307 1, 2, *a*; *B.* 302; *G.* 595; *H.* 574 2.

A. 1. Diviciacus will use his authority among the Aeduans. 2. Caesar showed (used) clemency toward the Bellovaci. 3. If the Aeduans make war (*fut. tense*) on the Romans they will endure all [sorts of] disgrace. 4. If any wars ensue we shall flee to Britain. 5. Diviciacus asked Caesar not to reduce the Bellovaci to slavery (that he should not, etc.). 6. Caesar said that his army was five miles from Bratuspantium.

B. After Diviciacus had dismissed his forces, he

returned to Caesar. He says that the Bellovaci were urged by their chief men to make war upon the Romans; that the instigators of that plot have fled to Britain; and that the Aedui ask, in behalf of the Bellovaci, that Caesar will use his customary clemency towards them.

C. 1. Quis prō hīs fēcit verba? 2. Quī Bellovacīs persuāserant ut ab Aeduīs dēficerent? 3. Cūr illī in Britanniam profūgerant?

CHAPTER 15.

Genitive of Quality: **A.** 215; **B.** 203; **G.** 365; **H.** 440 3.

Intensive Verbs: **A.** 167 *b*; **B.** 155 2; **G.** 191 1; **H.** 364.

A. 1. Caesar found that the Belgae were men of great courage. 2. The Nervii who are men of great courage will not send hostages. 3. They keep taunting the Ambiani, who have received Caesar in their towns. 4. The Nervii who kept taunting the rest of the Belgae asserted that they would not accept any terms of peace. 5. The Nervii do not use wine nor do they permit the merchants to import it. 6. If the Ambiani give hostages Caesar will spare them.

B. When Caesar had come to the territory of the Ambiani and they had without delay surrendered themselves and all their possessions, he inquired concerning the character and customs of the Nervii. He was informed (*certior fieri*) that they were a people of great bravery, and that they had declared that they would neither surrender themselves to Caesar, nor throw aside their national courage.

C. 1. Cūr Caesar Bellovacōs in fidem recēpit?
 2. Cūr sexcentōs obsidēs poposcit? 3. Cum in Ambiā-
 nōrum finēs pervēnisset, quid Ambiānī fēcērunt?

CHAPTER 16.

Construction after **plūs, amplius**, etc.: **A.** 247 c; **B.** 217 3; **G.** 296 Rem. 4; **H.** 471 4.

Dative of the Possessor: **A.** 231; **B.** 190; **G.** 349; **H.** 430.

A. 1. The Nervii encamped not more than ten miles from the Romans. 2. The Sambre river was not more than twelve miles from our camp. 3. The Atrebatēs will have no access on account of our camp. 4. The Viromandui had the same fortune in war (*genitive*). 5. The Nervii will find that the Romans are men of great courage. 6. The neighbors of the Aduatuci kept taunting them.

B. Caesar marched three days through the territory of the Atrebatēs and Viromandui, who had encamped on the other side of the river and were awaiting his approach. Their women, who were of no use in war, had all been brought together into the marshes where the army could not get access.

C. 1. Ubi Nervii cōnsēderant? 2. Quōrum cōpiaē ab hīs exspectābantur? 3. Quem in locum mulierēs suās coniēcērant?

CHAPTER 17.

Semi-deponents: **A.** 136; **B.** 114 1; **G.** 167; **H.** 224.

Purpose Clauses with **quō**: **A.** 317 b; **B.** 282 1 a; **G.** 545 2; **H.** 568 7.

A. 1. The rest of the Gauls had not dared to attack the legions. 2. The cavalry does not dare enter these hedges. 3. Several of the captive Belgae were marching with Caesar's army that they might the more easily observe the order of march. 4. They reported this fact to the Nervii that they might the more easily attack our men. 5. The army of the Nervii was not more than five miles from our camp. 6. The Belgae have a great number of scouts.

B. From early times the Nervii had been weak in cavalry, nor do they give attention to this even now; and so, in order that they may the more easily hinder the cavalry of those who come to them for the sake of plunder, they have cut and bent young trees, and made these hedges present (*subjunctive*) a fortification like a wall.

C. 1. Quārē Caesar explōrātōrēs centuriōnēsque praemīsit? 2. Quī ad Nervīōs pervēnērunt? 3. Num Nervī eōrum cōsiliū omīsērunt?

TENTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 9-17.)

Ablative with Verbs of Asking: A. 239 c, note 1; B. 178 1 a),
ad fin.; G. 339 Rem. 1; H. 411 4.

Accusative of Extent of Space: A. 257; B. 181; G. 335;
H. 417.

Double Accusative with Compounds of *trāns*: A. 239 b; B.
179; G. 331 Rem. 1; H. 413.

Causal Clauses with *cum*: A. 326; B. 286 2; G. 586; H. 598.

Conditional Sentences, Future More Vivid: A. 307 1, 2, a;
B. 302; G. 595; H. 474 2.

Genitive of Quality: **A.** 215; **B.** 203; **G.** 365; **H.** 440 3.

Gerund (Accusative): **A.** 300; **B.** 338 3; **G.** 432; **H.** 628.

Intensive Verbs: **A.** 167 *b*; **B.** 155 2; **G.** 191 1; **H.** 364.

Passive use of Verbs which Govern the Dative: **A.** 230; **B.** 187, 11. *b*; **G.** 208 2; **H.** 426 3.

Construction after *plūs, amplius*, etc.: **A.** 247 *c*; **B.** 217 3; **G.** 296 Rem. 4; **H.** 471 4.

Purpose Clauses with *quōd*: **A.** 317 *b*; **B.** 282 1 *a*; **G.** 545 2; **H.** 568 7.

Semi-deponents: **A.** 136; **B.** 114 1; **G.** 167; **H.** 224.

Subjunctive with *priusquam*: **A.** 327; **B.** 292; **G.** 577; **H.** 605.

1. After fortifying the camp I shall lead the army across the river. 2. The legions could not be persuaded to defend the camp. 3. Since the enemy have laid waste the fields of the Remi, we cannot delay longer. 4. When Caesar had prepared everything which was necessary for making an attack, the enemy sought peace. 5. Since the Nervii have not sent hostages the Romans will attack their towns. 6. The enemy attacked the camp before our men recovered from their fright. 7. The Belgae said they had not asked the Romans for peace. 8. The tenth legion attacked the fleeing enemy, and pursued them for many miles. 9. If you dismiss your forces we shall not make war upon you. 10. Diviciacus who was a man of great courage was friendly to the Romans. 11. The Nervii kept taunting their neighbors who had surrendered to Caesar. 12. This river is not more than ten miles from the town which you see. 13. We have not dared to inform you of the approach of the Gauls. 14. Help has been

sent to Iccius that he may be able to hold out the more easily. 15. The Gauls captured the town before the Romans could bring assistance to the townsmen.

CHAPTER 18.

Antecedent of Relative Pronoun Repeated: **A.** 200 *a*; **B.** 251 3; **G.** 615; **H.** 399 1.

A. 1. The character of the hill which I have mentioned was as follows (**hic**). 2. Our men had chosen for the camp a place which was near the river. 3. Our men did not dare enter the forest. 4. The cavalry of the enemy had chosen this place that they might the more easily be seen by our men. 5. We could not easily see the enemy, who kept themselves in concealment.

B. The hill which rose from the river Sambre opposite the camp was wooded on the upper part. We saw that the enemy were keeping themselves in concealment in these forests, and that there were a few outposts of cavalry near the river which we have mentioned.

C. 1. Quō in locō Caesaris castra pōnēbantur?
2. Quam multōs passūs collis adversus erat apertus?
3. Quot pedum altitūdō Sabis erat?

CHAPTER 19.

Ablative of Accompaniment without **cum**: **A.** 248 *a*, note; **B.** 222 1; **G.** 392 Rem. 1; **H.** 474.

Adjectives with Adverbial Force: **A.** 191; **B.** 239; **G.** 325 Rem. 6; **H.** 497.

A. 1. Caesar will follow with all the cavalry. 2. The enemy retreated into the forest with all their forces. 3. The cavalry who had first crossed the river made an attack on the enemy. 4. The legion which first began to fortify the camp was seen by the enemy. 5. The enemy were seen near the river which (river) our cavalry were crossing. 6. The enemy dared to make an attack upon our men who were engaged in the work.

B. The Nervii, who had concealed themselves within the woods, made attacks from time to time upon our cavalry and slingers, and again retreated into the woods to their own men. Meanwhile six legions began to fortify a camp on the opposite hill, and the Nervii, who were concealed in the forests, suddenly rushed out in full force and ran down to the river with incredible speed.

C. 1. Quem Caesar praemisit ? 2. Quibuscum subsequēbātur ? 3. Quī āgmen clausērunt ? 4. Quī facile pulsī sunt ? 5. Quō hostēs contendērunt ?

CHAPTER 20.

Dative of Agent: **A.** 232; **B.** 189; **G.** 354, 355; **H.** 431.

Comparative with Standard of Comparison Omitted: **A.** 93 *a*;

B. 240 *i*; **G.** 297; **H.** 498.

A. 1. Caesar ought to recall the soldiers from the work. 2. The soldiers ought not to wait for the command. 3. Caesar has forbidden the soldiers to go too far from the camp. 4. The soldiers who had gone forward a little too far were recalled to camp. 5. Caesar

will go forward with all the legions. 6. The soldiers who had been summoned first did not wait for Caesar's orders.

B. Caesar must do everything at once: the standard must be displayed, the soldiers must be recalled from the work, the line of battle must be formed, the soldiers encouraged, and the watchword given. Since the soldiers have been trained in former battles, their skill and experience are of advantage in these difficulties, and they are able to suggest to themselves what ought to be done.

C. 1. Quae Caesarī erant agenda? 2. Quae māgnam eārum rērum partem impediēbant? 3. Quī Caesaris imperia nōn exspectābant? 4. Quid fēcērunt?

CHAPTER 21.

Genitive of the Gerund (with *causā*): **A.** 298 *c*; **B.** 338 *i c*; **G.** 428 Rem. 2; **H.** 626.

Dative with Compounds: **A.** 228; **B.** 187, III.; **G.** 347; **H.** 429.

A. 1. Caesar set out to the tenth legion for the purpose of addressing [the soldiers]. 2. The soldiers took their stand for the purpose of fighting. 3. The enemy encountered (*occurrere*) the tenth legion which was ready to fight. 4. Caesar saw that the soldiers had encountered the enemy. 5. The soldiers ought to remove the coverings from their shields. 6. Caesar addressed the soldiers in a rather long speech.

B. After Caesar had exhorted the soldiers not to be confused in mind, he gave the signal for beginning

battle, and came to the tenth legion. He found them fighting, and so hurried off to another part for the sake of encouraging the troops.

C. 1. Cūr Caesar, quam in partem fors obtulit, dēcucurrit? 2. Cūius rei ut memoriam retinērent mīlītēs cohortātus est? 3. Quō in locō quisque mīles, cum ab opere dēvēnisset, cōstitit? Quārē?

CHAPTER 22.

Elliptical use of *alius*: *A.* 203 *c*; *B.* 253 2; *G.* 319; *H.* 516 1.
Singular Verb with Two Subjects: *A.* 205 *b*; *B.* 255 3; *G.* 211
Rem. 1; *H.* 392.

A. 1. The custom and plan of military science demanded that reserves be stationed. 2. The slope of the hill and the nature of the place will hinder the enemy. 3. Some legions will be drawn up in one quarter, some in another. 4. One soldier was resisting the enemy in one quarter, another in another. 5. The army was drawn up for the purpose of resisting the enemy (*causā, w. gen. of gerund*).

B. In so unfavorable a condition of affairs, the events of fortune were various. Though the legions were scattered they were able to resist the enemy, some in one quarter, others in another. Very dense hedges obstructed the view, so that Caesar could neither post regular reserves nor issue all the commands.

C. 1. Quemadmodum exercitus instrūctus est? 2. Quae rēs prōspectum impedīvit? 3. Cūr fortūnae ēventūs erant variī?

CHAPTER 23.

Possessive Genitive: **A.** 214 1; **B.** 198; **G.** 362; **H.** 440 1.

Enclitic use of *cum*: **A.** 104 *e*; **B.** 142 4; **G.** 413 1; **H.** 175 7, 182 2.

A. 1. The Nervii are fighting on the very banks of the river. 2. Part of our men had begun to surround the camp of the enemy. 3. This legion will rout the Viromandui with whom they have engaged in conflict (*concredi*). 4. Boduognatus, who held the chief command, had led with him all the Nervii. 5. The enemy were renewing the battle some in one part, some in another. 6. A great number of the Atrebatas were slain [while] attempting to cross the river.

B. The Atrebatas, out of breath with running and fatigue, were quickly driven into the river, and a great part of them were killed. In another part [of the field] the Viromandui [although they had been] routed by the eleventh and eighth legions, were fighting on the banks of the river. But the Nervii surrounded the twelfth and seventh legions because the flank was unprotected and sought the camp.

C. 1. Quae legiōnēs in sinistrā parte aciē cōstitērunt? 2. Quī hīs obvērunt? 3. Ubi Viromandui proeliābantur? 4. Quō Nervii contendēbant?

CHAPTER 24.

Subjective Genitive: **A.** 213 1; **B.** 199; **G.** 363 1; **H.** 440 1, n. 1.

A. 1. At the first attack of our men the cavalry of the enemy was repulsed. 2. The camp servants from

the summit of the hill had seen the attack of the enemy. 3. If the cavalry is repulsed (*fut. tense*) the Treveri will set out for home. 4. The soldiers reported to Caesar that the Gauls had set out for home. 5. The camp of the enemy will be surrounded by the Romans. 6. The legions with which Caesar is coming will not flee.

B. When our cavalry and light armed infantry, who were returning to the camp, saw the camp followers precipitately take to flight, they themselves escaped in another direction. The cavalry of the Treveri, thoroughly frightened by these things, hastened home and related to their state that the slingers and cavalry were routed, that the legions were surrounded and overcome, and that the Nervii had possession of the Roman camp.

C. 1. Quī hostium impetū pulsī sunt? 2. Cum sē in castra reciperent, quibus occurrēbant? 3. Quī aliī aliam in partem ferēbantur?

CHAPTER 25.

Relative Clause of Characteristic: **A.** 320; **B.** 283; **G.** 631 1, 2; **H.** 591.

Dative of Separation: **A.** 229; **B.** 188 2 *d*); **G.** 347 Rem. 5; **H.** 427.

A. 1. There was no (*nūllus*) soldier who had not been wounded. 2. There is no reserve which can be sent forward (*submittere*). 3. Caesar, who had come thither, snatched a sword from a soldier. 4. Caesar will snatch the standard from the standard-bearer and advance. 5. By the coming of Caesar hope was in

spired in the soldiers. 6. The wounded soldiers will set out for home.

B. Caesar perceived that his men were hard pressed and affairs were in a critical condition, that Publius Sextius Baculus, the chief centurion, was exhausted by many wounds, that the standard of the fourth cohort had been lost and the standard-bearer slain, that the soldiers of the twelfth legion were crowded together, and that some were withdrawing from the battle. He saw that the enemy were pressing upon each flank, and that there was no reserve which he could bring up. And so, snatching a shield from a soldier, he advanced to the front of the line and encouraged the legions. (*Translate as one sentence.*)

C. 1. Quō Caesar profectus est? 2. Quōs mīlitēs cōnfertōs vidit? 3. Quid Caesar mīlitī dētraxit? 4. Quō prōcessit?

CHAPTER 26.

Use of Conjunctions after Verbs of Fearing: **A.** 331 *f*; **B.** 296 2; **G.** 550 2; **H.** 567 1.

Dative of Purpose: **A.** 233; **B.** 191; **G.** 356; **H.** 425 3.

A. 1. Caesar feared that the enemy would get possession of the camp. 2. We fear that Labienus will not see in how great danger the commander is involved. 3. The tenth legion will be sent to the assistance of our men (for assistance, etc.). 4. This legion had served as a guard to the camp. 5. There is no (*nūllus*) legion which can fight more bravely. 6. The commander snatched a shield from a soldier and directed the legion to advance.

B. When the tribunes had united the legions, the soldiers did not fear that the enemy would surround them, and stood their ground more boldly. In the meantime the two legions which had been a guard to the baggage, having set out on a run, were seen on the top of the hill, and the tenth legion, which had been sent by Titus Labienus as a relief to Caesar, made all possible haste.

C. 1. Quid Caesar tribūnōs mīlitum ut facerent monuit? 2. Ubi mīlitēs legiōnum duārum cōspiciēbantur? 3. Quam legiōnem Titus Labiēnus subsidiō mīsit?

ELEVENTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 18-26.)

Ablative of Accompaniment without *cum*: **A.** 248 *a*, note; **B.** 222 1; **G.** 392 Rem. 1; **H.** 474.

Adjectives with Adverbial Force: **A.** 191; **B.** 239; **G.** 325 Rem. 6; **H.** 497.

Comparative with Standard of Comparison Omitted: **A.** 93 *a*; **B.** 240 1; **G.** 297; **H.** 498.

Dative of Agent: **A.** 232; **B.** 189; **G.** 354, 355; **H.** 431.

Dative of Purpose: **A.** 233; **B.** 191; **G.** 356; **H.** 425 3.

Dative of Separation: **A.** 229; **B.** 188 2 *d*); **G.** 347 Rem. 5; **H.** 427.

Elliptical Use of *alius*: **A.** 203 *c*; **B.** 253 2; **G.** 319; **H.** 516 1.

Enclitic Use of *cum*: **A.** 104 *e*; **B.** 142 4; **G.** 413 1; **H.** 175 7, 182 2.

Genitive of Gerund with *causā*: **A.** 298 *c*; **B.** 338 1 *c*); **G.** 428 Rem. 2; **H.** 626.

Use of Conjunctions after Verbs of Fearing: **A.** 331 *f*; **B.** 296 2; **G.** 550 2; **H.** 567 1.

Relative Clause of Characteristic : **A.** 320 ; **B.** 283 ; **G.** 631 1, 2 ;
H. 591.

Singular Verb with Two Subjects : **A.** 205 *6* ; **B.** 255 3 ; **G.** 211
Rem. 1 ; **H.** 392.

1. The enemy with all their forces were crossing the river which we have mentioned. 2. The Nervii attacked the legion which had first crossed the river. 3. Caesar ought to recall the soldiers to the camp. 4. Part of the enemy who were resisting rather bravely were put to flight by the cavalry. 5. The legion which had served as a guard to the camp did not fear the approach of the enemy. 6. The enemy had crossed the river for the purpose of fighting, and they did not flee. 7. When the camp followers saw that the enemy had crossed the river, some fled in one direction, others in another. 8. The slope of the hill and the nature of the place hindered the enemy who had concealed themselves in the wood. 9. The Viromandui with whom the eighth legion had engaged in conflict were put to flight. 10. There is no legion which is unwilling to follow Caesar. 11. The centurion snatched a shield from a soldier and advanced into the front rank. 12. The lieutenant is afraid the commander will be captured. 13. We had been sent to the assistance of the cavalry who were hard pressed by the Gauls. 14. We are afraid that you will not send assistance to the army. 15. The soldiers ought to fortify the camp that the enemy may not capture it.

CHAPTER 27.

Adjectives used as Nouns: **A.** 188; **B.** 236; **G.** 204, notes 1-4;

H. 494, 495.

Clauses of Result with *ut*: **A.** 319; **B.** 284; **G.** 552, 1; **H.** 570.

A. 1. So great a change of conditions resulted that the unarmed camp-followers fell upon the armed [men]. 2. The foremost stood upon the fallen and hurled weapons at our men. 3. They were [men] of so great courage that they dared advance into an unfavorable place. 4. The soldiers leaning on their shields renewed the battle. 5. The horsemen will wipe out the disgrace of flight by courage. 6. Greatness of soul renders difficulties easy.

B. By the arrival of the tenth legion such a change in affairs took place that the camp-followers, the horsemen, and the legionary soldiers displayed great courage. Even those who, weakened by their wounds, had fallen, leaned upon their shields and renewed the battle. But the enemy stood upon the prostrate bodies of their [friends] who had fallen, and threw their weapons at our men as from a mound.

C. 1. *Quōrum adventū commūtātiō facta est?* 2. *Cūr cālōnēs hostēs occurrerunt?* 3. *Cum primī hostium cecidissent, quid proximī fēcērunt?*

CHAPTER 28.

Reflexive Pronouns: **A.** 196; **B.** 244, I., II.; **G.** 309 1, 2; **H.** 503, 504.

Construction with *iubeō*: **A.** 331 *a*; **B.** 331, II.; **G.** 423, note 6; **H.** 614.

A. 1. The elders of the Nervii said they were not able to bear arms. 2. Caesar says he will spare the suppliants. 3. The Nervii ordered the women and children to be collected in the marshes. 4. We shall order the ambassadors to be sent. 5. There will be no safety for the vanquished. 6. Caesar showed (*ūtor*) so great compassion that he spared the senators.

B. When this battle is announced to the old men, who, together with the children and women, are in the marshes, they will think that there is no obstacle to the Roman people. And so they will send ambassadors to Caesar that they may be spared.

C. 1. *Quī in hōc proeliō superātī sunt?* 2. *Quid māiōrēs nātū fēcērunt?* 3. *Ubi fuerant?* 4. *Quid Caesar finitimīs eōrum imperāvit?*

CHAPTER 29

Ablative of Source: *A.* 244; *B.* 215; *G.* 395; *H.* 467.

Construction of *mille*: *A.* 94 *e*; *B.* 80 5; *G.* 95 3; *H.* 168.

A. 1. The Aduatuci said that they were descended from the Cimbri. 2. The Nervii sprang from the Germans. 3. The Cimbri and Teutons had left six thousand men on this side of the Rhine. 4. They had collected a thousand men in this town. 5. Caesar will order the soldiers to fortify the town. 6. This place had been chosen for a home.

B. The town of the Aduatuci had very high rocks and precipices round about it on all sides. The people brought all their possessions into this town. There was however a way of approach on one side; but a

very high double wall fortified it, and upon the wall, sharpened stakes and rocks of great weight had been placed.

C. 1. Hāc pūgnā nūntiātā, quid Aduātucī fēcērunt ?
 2. Quae oppidum ex omnibus partibus habēbat ? 3. Quōmodo aditus mūnitus erat ? 4. Ex quibus Aduātucī erant prōgnātī ?

CHAPTER 30.

Causal Clauses with *quod* : **A.** 321 ; **B.** 286, 1 ; **G.** 540, 541 ; **H.** 588.

Diminutives : **A.** 164 *a* ; **B.** 148 1 ; **G.** 189 6 ff. ; **H.** 340.

A. 1. The enemy jeered because men of so small stature were contending with them. 2. At first they made slight sorties from the town. 3. The enemy taunted [us] with cries because we were setting up towers. 4. These men have not sprung from the Gauls. 5. Our army was contending with fifteen thousand men. 6. By what strength will a tower of so great weight be moved ?

B. On the arrival of Caesar frequent sorties were made from the town by the Aduatuci ; but later, when they had been surrounded by a rampart, they kept themselves in the town. When the Romans began to build a tower at a distance the Aduatuci taunted them from the wall, because men of so small stature hoped they could move a tower of so great weight.

C. 1. Prīmō adventū exercitūs nostrī quid factum est ? 2. Quandō Aduātucī oppidō sēsē continēre coepērunt ? 3. Ubi turrīm cōstitui vīdērunt, quid fēcērunt ?

CHAPTER 31.

Postpositives (vērō) : **A.** 156 *k* ; **B.** 343 *g* ; **G.** 487 ; **H.** 677.

Prohibitions : **A.** 269 *a* ; **B.** 276 *c* ; **G.** 270, 271 *z* ; **H.** 561.

A. 1. But when the towers were moved, they thought the Romans did not carry on war without divine aid. 2. But they begged for one [favor]; that he would defend them from their neighbors. 3. Do not send ambassadors to the Romans. 4. Do not permit him to be killed. 5. They gave themselves up to the power of the Romans because they could not defend themselves. 6. They did not think machines of so great height could be moved by men of so slight stature.

B. Ambassadors were sent to Caesar by the Aduatuci, who said: "We think the Romans could (*potuisse*) not have moved forward so great engines without divine aid, and we intrust ourselves and all our possessions to your disposal. We earnestly ask one thing: if you spare us, do not despoil us of our arms, because all our neighbors are hostile."

C. 1. Dē quā rē Aduātucī ad Caesarem lēgātōs mīsērunt? 2. Quārē Rōmānōs ope dīvīnā bellum gerere exīstīmārunt? 3. Quī erant iīs inimīcī? 4. Quārē arma trādere nōluerunt?

CHAPTER 32.

Simple Conditional Sentences in Indirect Discourse: **A.** 337 ; **B.** 319 ; **G.** 656, 657 ; **H.** 646.

Chiasmus: **A.** 344 *f*, note ; **B.** 350 *II c* ; **G.** 682 ; **H.** 666 *z*.

A. 1. Caesar replied that he would spare them if they would surrender (*fut. perf. in direct disc.*) their

arms. 2. They said that they would open the gates if he would do what he had done in the case of the Nervii. 3. The heaps of arms will equal the top of the wall and the height of the rampart. 4. But they concealed part of their weapons in the town. 5. Do not surrender your arms to those who will inflict injury upon you.

B. Caesar replied: "I will spare you if you surrender before the battering ram has touched the wall; but there will be no condition of surrender, except upon the delivery of the arms." They threw a great quantity of arms into the trench, but, as Caesar afterwards discovered, they concealed and retained in the town about a third part.

C. 1. Quid Caesar pollicitus est sē factūrum? 2. Quid Aduātucī dixerunt? 3. Quantum temporis pāce ūsī sunt?

CHAPTER 33.

Ablative of Material: *A.* 244 2; *G.* 396; *H.* 467.

Present Infinitive with *dēbui*, etc.: *A.* 288 *a*; *B.* 270 2; *H.* 618 2.

A. 1. The Gauls had made shields of bark. 2. Shields of bark were concealed in the town. 3. The enemy ought not to have made a sortie from the town. 4. Caesar ought to have broken down the gates. 5. Caesar said that if a sortie should be made from the town he would drive the enemy back. 6. When the gates had been broken down and the enemy driven back (*abl. abs.*) no one any longer (*iam*) defended the town.

B. The townspeople believed that Caesar would

withdraw his guards, because a surrender had been made. Therefore, during the third watch they made a sortie from the town where they thought the way up to our fortifications was least difficult. The signal was immediately given by fires, and our soldiers ran thither. The enemy fought (*impersonal constr.*) very fiercely since all hope of safety depended upon valor alone; nevertheless (*tamen*) about five thousand of them were slain.

C. 1. Quid sub vesperum Caesar iussit? 2. Quārē id fēcit? 3. Quā in parte Aduātucī excursiōnem fēcērunt? 4. Quot hostēs interfectī sunt?

CHAPTER 35.

Subjunctive by Attraction: **A.** 342; **B.** 324; **G.** 629; **H.** 652.

Order of Words with Noun Modified by Adjective and Genitive: **A.** 344 *g*; **B.** 350 4 *d*; **G.** 676, note 1; **H.** 671 4.

A. 1. So great a report of this war spread to the barbarians that those who had not sent ambassadors promised to obey (*facere*) his commands. 2. Caesar led the legions into winter quarters in order that he might set out into those states which were nearest. 3. All the nations of Gaul will send ambassadors. 4. Caesar ought to have set out to Italy. 5. A thanksgiving will be decreed on account of this war.

B. Since so great a report of this war had spread to the barbarians, ambassadors came to Caesar from the nations which dwelt across the Rhine. Because Caesar was leading his army into winter quarters, he ordered these ambassadors to give hostages and to do his bid-

ding. After they had promised to return to him at the beginning of the next summer, they set out for Germany.

- C. 1. Quae civitatēs lēgātōs ad Caesarem mīserunt?
2. Quid lēgātī pollicitī sunt? 3. Quid Caesar eōs facere iussit? 4. Quō properābat?

TWELFTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 27-35.)

Ablative of Material: **A.** 244 2; **G.** 396; **H.** 467.

Ablative of Source: **A.** 244; **B.** 215; **G.** 395; **H.** 467.

Adjectives used as Nouns: **A.** 188; **B.** 236; **G.** 204, notes 1-4;
H. 494, 495.

Chiasmus: **A.** 344 *f*, note; **B.** 350 11 *c*; **G.** 682; **H.** 666 2.

Diminutives: **A.** 164 *a*; **B.** 148 1; **G.** 189 6 *ff*; **H.** 340.

Construction with *iubeō*: **A.** 331 *a*; **B.** 331, 11.; **G.** 423, note 6;
H. 614.

Construction of *mille*: **A.** 94 *e*; **B.** 80 5; **G.** 95 3; **H.** 168.

Postpositives (*vērō*): **A.** 156 *k*; **B.** 343 *g*; **G.** 487; **H.** 677.

Prohibitions: **A.** 269 *a*; **B.** 276 *c*; **G.** 270, 271 2; **H.** 561.

Reflexive Pronouns: **A.** 196; **B.** 244, 1. 11.; **G.** 309 1, 2;
H. 503, 504.

Subjunctive by Attraction: **A.** 342; **B.** 324; **G.** 629; **H.** 652.

Word Order, Noun Modified by Adjective and Genitive: **A.**
344 *g*; **B.** 350 4 *d*; **G.** 676, note 1; **H.** 671 4.

1. Our men attacked the enemy who had advanced into a very unfavorable position. 2. Caesar said that he spared the states which sent hostages. 3. The lieutenant ordered the twelfth legion to cross the river and attack the enemy's camp. 4. The Romans said that they were descended from the gods. 5. We have collected a thousand soldiers in this town. 6. Two thou-

sand men will put to flight the entire army of the Gauls. 7. The Romans were men of so small stature that the Gauls despised them. 8. But when the towers were moved they began to be afraid. 9. Do not attack the towns which the enemy have fortified. 10. Because of the bravery of the centurion and the experience of the soldiers the town was captured. 11. The Belgians carried shields which they had made of osiers. 12. Crassus was sent to bring under the sway of the Roman people all those states which had revolted. 13. The remaining towns of the Gauls surrendered without delay. 14. Caesar ordered the Nervii to surrender their arms if they wished for peace. 15. Great heaps of arms were seen before the towns.

BOOK III.

CHAPTER 1.

Preteritive Verbs: **A.** 143 *c* note; **B.** 262 *A*; **G.** 175 5; **H.** 299 2.

Ablative of Place: **A.** 258 *c*; **B.** 228; **G.** 385; **H.** 483.

A. 1. The Gauls are accustomed to give hostages to Caesar. 2. We are accustomed to fortify the villages in which we spend the winter. 3. Two cohorts were stationed in a village which is called Octodurus. 4. The merchants travelled through the Alps with great danger. 5. Servius Galba with part of the cavalry was sent against the Nantuates.

B. Part of the cavalry was sent against the Nantuates, Varagri, and Seduni, through whose territories the merchants were accustomed to pass with heavy imposts, that a road might be opened up. When hostages had been given, Galba stationed two cohorts among the Nantuates, and assigned to the remaining cohorts of the legion for wintering, one part of the village of Octodurus, which is divided into two parts by a river.

C. 1. Quō Galba missus est? 2. Quid ut faceret huic permissum est? 3. Quōmodo Octōdūrum mūnīvit?

CHAPTER 2.

Gerundive Construction (Genitive): **A.** 298; **B.** 339; **G.** 428; **H.** 626.

A. 1. The Gauls will form a plan of renewing the war. 2. Two cohorts had been sent for the purpose of seeking supplies (*causā, w. gen.*). 3. The Gauls are accustomed to despise the cohorts on account of their small number. 4. The Seduni did not think that the legion which was in the village could withstand their attack. 5. The Romans will attempt to seize the heights of the Alps.

B. The Gauls thought that Galba was attempting to join these places to the Roman province as a permanent possession. They had persuaded themselves that the legion on account of its small number could not sustain even their first attack, and so they formed a plan for withdrawing from the village by night and renewing the war.

C. 1. Quārē Gallī legiōnem dēspiciēbant? 2. Cūr Gallī dolēbant? 3. Quid sibi persuāsum Gallī habēbant?

CHAPTER 3.

Infinitive used as Subject: *A.* 270; *B.* 327; *G.* 422; *H.* 615.

A. 1. It seems best to Galba to complete the fortifications. 2. It seemed best to the greater part to reserve this plan till the last extremity. 3. The fortifications will be completed for the purpose of defending the camp (*causā, w. gen.*). 4. Sufficient provision for grain and other supplies had not been made. 5. Since nearly all the higher positions were filled with a great number of armed men, supplies could not be brought up.

B. When Galba had received this announcement,

the fortifications being not yet (*nōndum*) complete, and all the higher places being filled with armed men, he quickly called a council. When opinions were asked for, it seemed best to the majority to defend the camp.

C. 1. Convocatō cōnsiliō, quid Galba fēcit? 2. Cū-
iusmodi nōnnūllae sententiae dīcēbantur? 3. Quibus
interim castra dēfendere placuit?

CHAPTER 4.

Position of *nē* . . . *quidem*: A. 345 *b*; B. 347 1; G. 448, note
2; H. 656 2.

A. 1. Not even at first did our men throw any
weapon in vain. 2. Not even the wounded left the
place where they had taken their stand. 3. It seemed
best (*placuit*) to bring aid to whatever part of the camp
was hard pressed by the enemy. 4. Time was not af-
forded for arranging the plans (*rēs*) which had been
decided upon. 5. Our men, who were wearied by the
long continuance of the fight, could not withdraw from
the battle.

B. When the signal was given, the enemy hurled
stones and javelins upon our ramparts. While our men
were fresh (with fresh powers) they resisted bravely,
but, because of the small number, those who were worn
out by the long continuance of the fighting could not
withdraw from battle. The enemy over-matched them in
this: that they were able to withdraw when they became
weary; but not only not the weary, but not even the
wounded of our men could, for the sake of (*causā*) re-
covering themselves, leave the places where they stood.

C. 1. Quandō hostēs ex omnibus partibus dēcucurrerunt? 2. Quōmodo primō nostrī repugnābant? 3. Cūr nostrī dēfessī proeliō excēdere nōn poterant?

CHAPTER 5.

Omission of *ut*: **A.** 331 *f* Rem.; **B.** 295 8; **G.** 546 2 Rem. 2;
H. 565 4.

A. 1. Galba directed the soldiers to make a sortie. 2. The centurions will direct the soldiers to refresh themselves from toil. 3. The enemy had not even begun to fill up the ditch. 4. Caius Volusenus was a man of great courage. 5. When the soldiers have been called together a sortie will be made.

B. Publius Sextius Baculus, who was disabled by wounds in the engagement with the Nervii, showed to Galba that the only hope of safety was for the soldiers to make a sortie from the camp when they had recovered from their fatigue. And so, since affairs were at a crisis, the soldiers were instructed to discontinue the fight.

C. 1. Quantum temporis pūgnābātur? 2. Nōne extrēmum auxilium Rōmānī expertī sunt? 3. Quī Nervicō proeliō vulneribus cōfectus erat?

CHAPTER 6.

Omission of Antecedent with Relatives: **A.** 200 *c*; **B.** 251 1;
G. 619; **H.** 399 4.

A. 1. We will do what we have been commanded. 2. The legions did what they had been commanded.

3. Galba had directed our men to surround the Gauls on all sides. 4. The enemy who had come to the camp were put to flight. 5. On the next day all the buildings of the village were set on fire.

B. The sortie was made from all the gates suddenly, and no opportunity was left to the enemy to collect their senses. Thus fortune was changed, and more than a third part of those who had entertained the hope of gaining possession of the camp were slain. Our soldiers having put to flight the panic-stricken remainder returned to the fortifications.

C. 1. Quī ēventus ēruptiōnis fuit? 2. Quot hostēs interfectī sunt? 3. In quō locō Galba hiemāvit?

CHAPTER 7.

Accusative with **proximus**: **A.** 234 *e*; **B.** 141 3; **G.** 359, note 1; **H.** 435 2.

A. 1. Those regions which are nearest the Alps have been reduced to submission. 2. When Publius Crassus was spending the winter next the sea, war broke out in Gaul. 3. After the Seduni have been conquered, Caesar will set out to Illyricum. 4. Caesar wished to spend the winter in Gaul. 5. The military tribunes had been sent away to the neighboring states.

B. Although the Belgae have been subdued, a sudden war has broken out in Gaul. Publius Crassus, who with the seventh legion was wintering among the Andes, sent Titus Terrasidius among the Esubii, and other ambassadors into other states for the sake of [seeking] supplies.

C. 1. Quid Caesar dē Galliā exīstimābat? 2. Quō initā hieme profectus erat? Quārē? 3. Quid in Galliā coörtum est?

CHAPTER 8.

Commands in Indirect Discourse: **A.** 339; **B.** 316; **G.** 652; **H.** 642 4.

A. 1. The Veneti will send an embassy to the neighboring states [urging them] to hold out in that freedom which they have received from their ancestors. 2. Crassus sent an embassy to the Veneti [commanding them] to give hostages. 3. The state of the Veneti is nearest the sea. 4. The Gauls thought they would recover their hostages. 5. The leading men of these states will form a conspiracy through their chiefs.

B. The Veneti, whose influence is by far the greatest of all those states, retained Silius and Velanius, because they thought that through these they would recover their hostages. Influenced by their authority, all the sea-board states quickly conspired, and a common embassy was sent to Crassus [to say] that, if he wished to recover his [men], their hostages should be sent back to them.

C. 1. Cūius cīvītātis omnis ōrae maritimae auctōritās amplissima est? 2. Quae hūius rei causa prīma est? 3. Quae est secunda? 4. Quālia Gallōrum cōsilia sunt? 5. Quid omnis ōra maritima fēcit?

CHAPTER 9.

Indicative with *cum* primum: **A.** 325, note; **B.** 287 1; **G.** 561 1; **H.** 538 3.

Concessive Clauses with *ut*: **A.** 313 *a*; **B.** 308; **G.** 608; **H.** 586 II.

A. 1. As soon as the ships were built Caesar set out to the army. 2. The Veneti prepared for war as soon as they could. 3. Although the danger is great, we will throw the ambassadors into chains. 4. Although the Romans have ships, yet they do not know the shoals and islands. 5. The Veneti sent an embassy to the rest of the states [urging them] to fortify their towns.

B. Crassus was commanded by Caesar to build galleys, to train rowers, and to procure sailors and pilots. When the Veneti understood how great a wrong had been done by them, they made ready for war, and hoped that our army would neither have any supply of ships nor be acquainted with the islands and harbors. They trusted that our men could not convey corn into the places where they intended to wage war, and could not remain very long among them on account of lack of supplies.

C. 1. In quō flūmine Caesar nāvēs aedificārī iussit? 2. Quod facinus in sē Venetī admiserant? 3. Quae terra contrā eās regiōnēs posita est?

CHAPTER 10.

Subjunctive with *priusquam*: **A.** 327; **B.** 292; **G.** 577; **H.** 605 I., II.

A. 1. This injustice will provoke Caesar to war before hostages are given. 2. The Gauls conspired before the army was distributed. 3. Although there

were these difficulties of carrying on the war, Caesar thought the uprising ought not to be neglected. 4. As soon as the Roman knights were retained, Caesar knew that the Gauls desired war. 5. All men hate a condition of slavery.

B. Caesar is incited to this war by the outrage of retaining the Roman knights (of the Roman knights having been retained), the revolt, and the conspiracy. And so he thinks that before more states conspire he must divide and more widely distribute his army.

C. 1. Quōs Gallī retinuerant? 2. Quid omnēs hominēs odērunt? 3. Quid sibi faciendum esse Caesar putāvit?

CHAPTER 11.

Relative Clause of Purpose: **A.** 317 2; **B.** 282 2; **G.** 630; **H.** 590.

A. 1. Titus Labienus with the cavalry was sent to visit the Remi and retain them in their allegiance. 2. The Gauls will send ambassadors to summon assistance. 3. Crassus will set out before these nations unite (*pass.*). 4. Three legions had been sent to the Venelli. 5. Decimus Brutus will be placed in command of these regions.

B. He therefore appoints Publius Crassus over the legionary cohorts and cavalry which he had ordered to be sent into Aquitania, and charges him to visit (*not infinitive*) those nations and to restrain them if they attempt to send auxiliaries into Gaul. He orders Decimus Brutus to proceed as soon as possible with the Gallic ships to the Veneti, and sends Titus Labienus to

take care that the Remi and the other Belgae are kept in their allegiance.

C. 1. Quis in Trēverōs missus est? 2. Quōs Belgae arcessivērunt? 3. Ex quibus regiōnibus nāvēs convenīre Caesar iusserat?

CHAPTER 12.

Ablative of Degree of Difference: **A.** 250; **B.** 223; **G.** 403; **H.** 479.

A. 1. The enemy withdrew to the nearest towns the more easily because they had a large number of ships. 2. They will defend themselves the more easily because the storms have detained us. 3. They had sent soldiers to defend the towns. 4. When the tide had ebbed, the towns had no access by ship. 5. The attack on the towns (*genitive*) was hindered by the shoals in which our ships were caught.

B. The towns of the Veneti had no access by ships when the tide ebbed, since they were built on promontories. But the townspeople (*oppidāni*) began to despair of their fortunes after Caesar shut out the sea by dikes, which he made level with the walls of the town. They had a great number of ships, and so carried off all their possessions into the next town; Caesar, meanwhile, was detained by storms.

C. 1. Quotiēs (*how often*) aestus sē ex altō incitat? 2. Quō Venetī sua omnia dēportābant? 3. Quae rēs nostrās nāvēs dētīnēbant?

CHAPTER 13.

Dative with Special Verbs: **A.** 227; **B.** 187, II.; **G.** 346; **H.** 426.

A. 1. The storms did not injure the ships of the enemy. 2. We fear that the rocks may injure our fleet. 3. The ships of the Belgae could the more easily withstand the violence of the storms because they were entirely made of oak. 4. They were of so great height that weapons could not easily be thrown to them. 5. The Veneti think that sails cannot withstand so severe gales of wind.

B. The keels of their ships are made somewhat flatter than [those] of ours [our ships] in order that the shallows and ebb-tide can be more easily encountered. The prows are very high, and iron spikes fasten the benches. Iron chains hold their anchors, and they use skins (*what case?*) and thinly dressed leather for sails. Their ships endure the storms more easily than ours, and remain in the shoals more safely.

C. 1. Cūr Venetōrum nāvēs factae ex rōbre sunt? 2. Quibus rēbus prō vēlīs ūsī sunt? 3. Cūr nostrae eōrum nāvibus rostrō nocēre nōn poterant?

CHAPTER 14.

Place from Which: **A.** 258; **B.** 229; **G.** 390; **H.** 462.

Ablative of Means: **A.** 248 c; **B.** 218; **G.** 401; **H.** 476.

A. 1. When the enemy saw our fleet they set out from the harbor. 2. Caesar set out from the town with the army. 3. We cannot injure the ships of the Gauls

with weapons. 4. The Romans pulled down the sail-yards with hooks. 5. Since the hills are occupied by the army, no unusually brave (*comparative*) deed can escape notice.

B. As soon as the enemy saw our fleet, they sailed out of the harbor with about two hundred and twenty ships. It was not clear to Brutus what tactics to adopt, because no harm could be done to the enemy's ships by means of the beaks of our ships, and because the sterns of the barbarian ships exceeded the towers in height. Our men could not throw weapons from their lower position with sufficient effect, and so with sharpened hooks fixed upon long poles, they broke the ropes by which the sail-yards of the enemy's ships were fastened to the masts. The Gauls thus lost all control (*usus*) of their ships.

C. 1. Ubi hostēs classem vīdērunt, quid fēcērunt? 2. Cūr tēla ex nostrīs nāvibus commodē adigī nōn poterant? 3. Quid nostrī falcibus praeacūtīs fēcērunt?

THIRTEENTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 1-14.)

Ablative of Degree of Difference: **A.** 250; **B.** 223; **G.** 403; **H.** 479.

Accusative with *proximus*: **A.** 234 *e*; **B.** 141 3; **G.** 359, note 1; **H.** 435 2.

Concessive Clauses with *ut*: **A.** 313 *a*; **B.** 308; **G.** 608; **H.** 586 II.

Commands in Indirect Discourse: **A.** 339; **B.** 316; **G.** 652; **H.** 642 4.

Infinitive used as Subject: **A.** 270; **B.** 327; **G.** 422; **H.** 615.

Omission of Antecedent with Relatives: **A.** 200 *c*; **B.** 251 1; **G.** 619; **H.** 399 4.

Omission of *ut*: **A.** 331 *f* Rem.; **B.** 295 8; **G.** 546 2 Rem. 2; **H.** 565 4.

Position of *nō* . . . *quidem*: **A.** 345 *b*; **B.** 347 1; **G.** 448, note 2; **H.** 656 2.

Preteritive Verbs: **A.** 143 *c* note; **B.** 262 *A*; **G.** 175 5; **H.** 299 2.

1. The Romans were accustomed to defend the towns of their allies. 2. It seemed best to the enemy to defend the heights of the Alps that the Romans might not annex these regions to the neighboring province. 3. Since we cannot even defend the camp we shall set out for the province. 4. The Gauls will not ask you to spare the towns of the Germans. 5. The village which Galba had taken possession of was not even fortified. 6. Brave soldiers will do what their leader commands. 7. It will not be easy to annex these regions to the Roman province. 8. When war broke out in that part of Gaul which is nearest the sea, Caesar was in Italy. 9. We know that brave men always hate the condition of slavery. 10. Crassus sent an embassy to the Veneti [commanding them] to surrender their arms if they wished to be spared. 11. Although the Belgians have retained the Roman ambassadors they will not regain their own men. 12. We shall defend the town the more easily because the enemy have no ships. 13. Although the Veneti have many ships we do not fear them. 14. The Gauls threw weapons the more easily because the sterns of their ships were very high. 15. The legions which are next the sea will await the coming of Caesar.

CHAPTER 15.

Distributive Numerals: **A.** 95; **B.** 81 4; **G.** 97 Rem. 2; **H.** 164.

A. 1. Our men by twos and threes hastened to board the enemy's ships. 2. We shall pursue the ships of the enemy one by one. 3. The enemy were not able to move from the place when their sail-yards had been pulled down by the hooks. 4. The fight lasted from the fourth hour till almost sunset. 5. Very few of the enemy reached the land.

B. After our soldiers had boarded the ships of the enemy and captured a great number, the rest of the barbarians sought safety in flight. Meanwhile (*interim*) such a calm suddenly came on that the enemy's ships could not move from the spot. This circumstance was very opportune for finishing the engagement. Very few of the ships came to land although the battle lasted from ten o'clock till sunset.

C. 1. *Cūr barbarī fugā salūtem petiērunt?* 2. *Cūr nāvēs hostium ex locō sē movēre nōn poterant?* 3. *Multaene nāvēs ad terram pervēnērunt?*

CHAPTER 16.

Use of *cum . . . tum*: **A.** 107; **B.** 290 2; **G.** 588; **H.** 657 4 n. 1.

A. 1. Both the young men (*iuventūs*) and the senate were put to death. 2. The Veneti lost both their ships and their towns. 3. The ships had assembled there one by one. 4. Caesar decided that he must

punish them very severely. 5. He will sell them into slavery.

B. The Veneti had no means of defending their towns, since they had lost all their ships in this battle. Accordingly, not only all the young, but also those of more advanced age, surrendered themselves and all their possessions to Caesar. In order that barbarians might in future more carefully respect the right of ambassadors, Caesar decided to put to death all the senate of the Veneti.

C. 1. Quod bellum nāvālī proeliō cōfectum est? 2. Quōmodo Caesar in Venetōs vindicandum statuit? Quārē? 3. Quōs necāvit?

CHAPTER 17.

Dative of Reference: *A.* 235; *B.* 188; *G.* 352; *H.* 425 4.

A. 1. Sabinus came to be an object of contempt to the soldiers. 2. We have come to be an object of contempt to the enemy because we do not fight. 3. The Lexovii had both killed their senators and combined with Viridovix. 4. While Sabinus remained in camp a great throng of brigands was assembling. 5. The enemy dared come up close to the rampart.

B. Viridovix, who ruled over the Venelli, into whose territory Quintus Titurius Sabinus had come, had collected a large and powerful army from all the states which had revolted. While these were closing their gates, a great multitude of robbers was assembling, who were called out of Gaul by hope of plunder and

desire for war. Sabinus did not think a lieutenant ought to fight with a large army of the enemy except on very favorable ground, and so he held himself in camp.

C. 1. Quō Sabīnus pervēnit? 2. Cum quibus cōpiīs eō pervēnit? 3. Cūr Aulercī senātum suum interfēcē-runt?

CHAPTER 18.

Second Periphrastic Conjugation; **A.** 113 *d* 1, note; **B.** 337 7 *b*); **G.** 251; **H.** 237.

A. 1. The army ought to be led out from the camp. 2. Sabinus ought to bring assistance to Caesar. 3. Caesar said that Sabinus had come to be an object of contempt to the enemy. 4. The delay of Sabinus encouraged (*hortāri*) the Gauls in that plan. 5. They wished to take up arms and proceed to the camp of the Romans.

B. A certain crafty Gaul (*dative*) was persuaded by Sabinus to go over to the enemy as a deserter, and to lay before them the fear of the Romans. He informed the enemy that Caesar was harassed by difficulties in the war with the Veneti (*adjective*), and that not later than the next night Sabinus would lead his army out of camp secretly and bring aid to Caesar. Since men usually believe willingly what they wish, all the Gauls clamored that they ought to go to the camp of Sabinus. And so they collected fagots and brushwood before they gained permission (before it was permitted) from Viridovix to take up arms and hasten to the camp.

C. 1. Quid Sabinus Gallum ēdocet? 2. Quō Gallus iit? 3. Quot rēs Gallōs ut ad castra Rōmāna irent hortābantur? 4. Quid hominēs ferē libenter crēdunt?

CHAPTER 19.

Superlative with *quam*: A. 93 *b*; B. 240 3; G. 303 Rem. 1; H. 159 2.

A. 1. Sabinus will give the enemy the least possible time for arming themselves. 2. The soldiers received the attack of the enemy with the greatest possible courage. 3. Caesar ought to be informed of the victory of Sabinus. 4. The cavalry pursued the enemy, who were hindered by the burdens which they were carrying. 5. The Gauls, who have undertaken this war, will surrender themselves to Titurius.

B. The Gauls hastened with as great speed as possible to the camp of Sabinus, and arrived out of breath and encumbered by the burdens which they were carrying. Our men were commanded to make a sudden sortie from two gates. The advantage of the situation, the valor and experience of our soldiers, and their own (*ipsōrum*) fatigue, made the enemy unable (made that the enemy were unable) to endure even one attack. They fled immediately, our cavalry followed and left but few whom they did not kill.

C. 1. Quō cōsiliō hostēs māgnō cursū ad castra Rōmāna contendērunt? 2. Quid facere Sabinus militēs iussit? 3. Dē quā rē Sabinus certior factus est?

CHAPTER 20.

Ablative Absolute : **A.** 255 ; **B.** 227 ; **G.** 409 ; **H.** 489.

A. 1. When the baggage had been lost Lucius Mallius fled. 2. After their cavalry had been routed the Sotiates collected infantry forces. 3. Caesar will summon as many men as possible. 4. The Sotiates, whose chief strength is in cavalry, attacked our men on the march. 5. They placed their infantry in ambush in a valley.

B. Publius Crassus, who had arrived in Aquitania, perceived that he must employ no ordinary care, since he must wage war in those places where, a few years before, the Aquitanians had slain Lucius Valerius Praeconinus and routed his army. And so he provided grain and procured auxiliaries and cavalry. The Sotiates, having learned of his coming (*abl. abs.*), attacked his army on the march. When our men had routed their cavalry, their infantry was suddenly displayed, and the battle was renewed.

C. 1. Quō Crassus pervēnit ? 2. Quibus rēbus (*in what respects*) Aquitānia ex tertiā parte Galliae est aestimanda ? 3. Ubi Tolōsa et Narbō sunt ? Quī inde (*thence*) ēvocātī sunt ?

CHAPTER 21.

Ablative with *frētus* : **A.** 254 *b* 2 ; **B.** 218 3 ; **G.** 401, note 6 ; **H.** 476 1.

A. 1. Relying upon their courage, our men attacked the town of the Sotiates. 2. Relying upon their great

B. The soldurius enjoys all the blessings of life in common with the one to whose friendship he has devoted himself; if that one should be slain, he would either suffer the same fortune or commit suicide. Adiatunnus, having attempted to make a sortie from the town with six hundred soldurii, was driven back by our soldiers who had rushed to arms.

C. 1. Quid facere Adiatunnus cōnātus est? 2. Quī cum eō erant? 3. Clāmōre sublātō, quid milites fēcērunt? 4. Quōmodo pūgnātum erat?

CHAPTER 23.

Time within Which: **A.** 256; **B.** 231; **G.** 393; **H.** 487.

A. 1. In a few days the town will be fortified. 2. Ambassadors were sent by the barbarians in a few days. 3. There was no state which did not give hostages. 4. We shall choose as leaders those who have knowledge of military affairs. 5. Since the number of the enemy is being increased day by day, Crassus will not delay to fight.

B. The Vocates and Tarusates were alarmed because they had learned that the Romans had taken a fortified town in a few days. They sent messengers in every direction, and summoned auxiliaries and leaders. Since Crassus observed that the enemy were undertaking, according to the custom of the Roman people, to fortify their camp, to block the passes, and to cut off our troops from supplies, and that his own forces, on

account of their small number, could not be separated, he thought he ought not to delay in giving battle.

- C. 1. Quandō Crassus abiit? Quō profectus est? 2. Quō barbarī lēgātōs mīsērunt? Quī ducēs dēliguntur? 3. Quid in cōsiliō Crassus intellēxit?

CHAPTER 24.

Construction with *etsi*, etc.: A. 313 c; B. 309 2; G. 604; H. 585.

A. 1. Although all the forces had been led forth the enemy remained in camp. 2. Although this plan had been approved by the leaders the soldiers were eager to fight (*ad. w. gerund*). 3. The enemy thought they would win the victory in a few days. 4. The Romans did not retreat on account of lack of grain supplies. 5. The delay had made our soldiers more eager.

B. Although the barbarians thought they could safely fight with the Romans, yet they considered it safer to attack them while depressed in spirit and encumbered with their baggage. Crassus perceived this (*abl. abs.*), and because the delay of the enemy had made our soldiers more eager for fighting, he thought he ought not to wait longer in going to the camp; he therefore hastened thither (*eo*) to the gratification of all.

- C. 1. Quandō Crassus cōpiās suās prōdūxit? 2. Ubi auxilia coniēcit? 3. Quid exspectābat? 4. Quid hostēs fēcērunt?

CHAPTER 25.

Correlative use of *alius*: **A.** 203; **B.** 253; **G.** 319; **H.** 516.

A. 1. Some filled up the ditches, others brought up sod for the rampart. 2. Some will drive back the defenders from the fortifications, others will go around the enemy's camp. 3. Although the auxiliaries did not fight, they gave the appearance of combatants. 4. Weapons were not hurled in vain from the higher position. 5. The enemy had not fortified the camp with the same care at the rear gate.

B. Some filled up the ditches, others threw darts and drove the defenders from the wall, while (*dum*) the auxiliaries were supplying (*present tense*) our men with stones and weapons, and were carrying turf to the mound. The enemy likewise fought steadily and fearlessly. While these things were going on, Crassus was informed that on the side of the decuman gate there was an easy way of approach to the camp.

C. 1. *Quam speciem auxilia praebeērunt?* 2. *Quōmodo hostēs pūgnāvērunt?* 3. *Quid Crassō renūntiātum est?*

CHAPTER 26.

Indirect Questions: **A.** 334; **B.** 300; **G.** 467; **H.** 649 II.

A. 1. After addressing the commanders of the cavalry, Crassus showed what had been done. 2. We shall reach the camp before the enemy can understand what is going on. 3. Some were surrounded by the cavalry, others sought safety in flight. 4. The cohorts which

had been left in camp were not seen by the enemy.
5. The cavalry pursued the enemy in the open plains.

B. Crassus bade the commanders of the cavalry to lead the four cohorts which were not fatigued by exertion around by a rather long route, that the enemy might not see them. They arrived quickly at the fortifications on the side of the decuman gate, destroyed these, and halted in the camp before the enemy could plainly see them. The enemy were surrounded on all sides by the cavalry; scarcely a fourth part escaped.

C. 1. Quid Crassus equitātūs praefectōs cohortātus est, ut facerent? 2. Quid ostendit? 3. Quōs praefectī ēdūxērunt? 4. Quid hostēs circumventī fēcērunt?

CHAPTER 28.

Ablative of Manner: *A.* 248; *B.* 220; *G.* 399; *H.* 473 3.

A. 1. Caesar thought the war could be ended by this plan. 2. The Morini carry on war by a different plan from the rest of the Gauls. 3. We do not know what nations have sent ambassadors. 4. When Caesar arrived the camp had not been fortified. 5. The enemy who had made an attack on our men were driven back into the forest.

B. At about the same time Caesar, thinking (*perf. part.*) that he could quickly finish a war with the Morini and Menapii, led his army thither. They had conveyed themselves and all their possessions into forests and marshes, from which they suddenly rushed out and made an attack upon Caesar's soldiers while they were

fortifying a camp. After several had been killed the rest were driven back into the forest.

C. 1. Quō Caesar suum exercitum dūxit? Quid arbitrātus est? 2. Quō Gallī sē suaque omnia contulerant? 3. Cum Caesar castra mūnīret, quid Gallī fēcērunt?

CHAPTER 29.

Ablative of Agent: **A.** 246; **B.** 216; **G.** 401; **H.** 468.

A. 1. The forests were cut down by the soldiers that no attack might be made on them while they were off their guard. 2. The work will be completed by our men in a few days. 3. The enemy with great speed sought the denser forests. 4. Because storms followed, the soldiers could not be kept in tents longer. 5. After laying waste their fields, Caesar will lead back the army into winter quarters.

B. Although a great space was cleared in a few days, storms of such a character came on that the work was interrupted. And so inasmuch as (*cum*) the cattle of the enemy and the rear of their baggage train were held by our men, Caesar burned their villages and houses, and led his army into winter quarters.

C. 1. Quid Caesar facere instituit? 2. Ubi omnem mātēriam exstruēbat? 3. Quārē opus necessariō intermittēbātur?

FOURTEENTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 15-29.)

Ablative with *frētus*: **A.** 254 *b* 2; **B.** 218 3; **G.** 401, note 6; **H.** 476 1.

Correlative use of *alius*: **A.** 203; **B.** 253; **G.** 319; **H.** 516.

cum . . . tum as Correlatives: **A.** 107; **B.** 290 2; **G.** 588; **H.** 657 4 n. 1.

Distributive Numerals: **A.** 95; **B.** 81 4; **G.** 97 Rem. 2; **H.** 164.

Construction with *etsi*, etc.: **A.** 313 *c*; **B.** 309 2; **G.** 604; **H.** 585.

quam with Superlative: **A.** 93 *b*; **B.** 240 3; **G.** 303 Rem. 1; **H.** 159 2.

Second Periphrastic Conjugation: **A.** 113 *d* 1, note; **B.** 337 7 *b*; **G.** 251; **H.** 237.

Time within Which: **A.** 256; **B.** 231; **G.** 393; **H.** 487.

1. The enemy's ships set out from the harbor one by one. 2. Caesar sent two ambassadors to each of the neighboring states. 3. Both the auxiliaries which had been sent and the legions of Caesar assembled in the country of the Veneti. 4. Not only had the army of the enemy been routed, but also their town had been captured. 5. War must be carried on with no ordinary degree of care in these regions. 6. We shall send as great a number of cavalry as possible to your assistance if the enemy make an attack upon you. 7. The Gauls had collected as many ships as possible and had fortified their towns. 8. Relying upon their knowledge of these places the Veneti boldly attacked our fleet. 9. Relying upon your friendship we shall dismiss our army and return home. 10. In a few years all Gaul was conquered

by the Romans. 11. Unless these states send hostages their towns will be attacked in a short time. 12. Although Crassus has set out to the country of the Vocates hostages have not been sent. 13. Although the enemy began to retreat, the Romans remained in camp. 14. Some of the enemy were driven back into the town, others were killed. 15. Caesar commanded some of the hostages to be kept in camp and others to be sent back to their own people.

BOOK IV.

CHAPTER 1.

Demonstrative Pronouns (*hic, ille*): **A.** 102 *a, b*; **B.** 246 *i*; **G.** 307 Rem. *i*; **H.** 505, 506.

A. 1. The Usipetes and Tencteri are very warlike tribes. 2. The former have been harassed in war by the Suebi. 3. The latter have been prevented from cultivating the land. 4. The Suebi do not remain in one place longer than a year. 5. Freedom of life makes them men of great size of body.

B. The Suebi, the most warlike of all the Germans, have a hundred cantons, from each of which are led out yearly a thousand armed men. These are supported by those who remain at home, and who in turn are in arms the year after. The Suebi live for the most part upon milk and flesh, and are from boyhood accustomed to no employment.

C. 1. *Eā, quae secūta est, hieme, quī cōsulēs erant?* 2. *Quae gentēs Germānōrum Rhēnum trānsiērunt?* 3. *Quae causa trānseundī fuit?* 4. *Quot pāgōs Suēbī habēre dicēbantur?*

CHAPTER 2

Subjunctive by Attraction: **A.** 342; **B.** 324; **G.** 629; **H.** 652.

A. 1. The merchants had access to them that they might sell what they had taken in war. 2. The Gauls

import beasts of burden that they may not use those which are bred in their own country (*apud sē*). 3. The Germans dare attack any number of horsemen. 4. The former procured horses at large expense. 5. The latter render their horses [capable] of the severest toil.

B. They do not desire that merchants import anything to them, but (*et*) wish to sell to the merchants what they have taken (*subj.*) in war. They use the little and ill-shaped draught animals which are bred in their country, rather than the imported [ones] which the Gauls procure at a great price. They esteem it disgraceful and unmanly to use saddles, and think that men are enervated and rendered effeminate by the use of wine.

C. 1. Quārē mercātōribus erat aditus eō? 2. Quibus iūmentis Suēbī ūtēbantur? 3. Quid proeliis equōs facere assuēfēcērunt?

CHAPTER 3.

Ablative of Comparison: *A.* 247; *B.* 217; *G.* 398; *H.* 471.

A. 1. The Gauls are said to be more civilized than the Germans. 2. The Ubii, who are weaker than the Suebi, were made tributary. 3. The merchants resort to the states which border on the Rhine. 4. The Gauls are not familiar with Roman customs. 5. The Ubii were unable to drive out the Suebi from their territories.

B. On one side of the Suebi many (six hundred) miles of territory are unoccupied, and they esteem this circumstance their greatest praise as a state. On the other side is the large and flourishing state of the Ubii,

who are somewhat more refined than others of the same race, and are accustomed to the Gallic manners. Although these could not be driven out of their territory, yet they were rendered less powerful and made tributary to the Suebi.

- C. 1. Quid pūblicē māximam esse laudem putābant? 2. Quid hāc rē significārī arbitrābantur? 3. Cūr Suēbī Ubiōs finibus expellere nōn potuērunt?

CHAPTER 4.

Cognate Accusative: **A.** 238; **B.** 176 4; **G.** 333 2; **H.** 409.

A. 1. The Tencteri had proceeded a three days' march. 2. The Menapii were informed that the enemy had proceeded a three days' march. 3. Those who had villages across the Rhine were weaker than the Tencteri. 4. The approach of so large a multitude thoroughly frightened the Menapii. 5. Garrisons were stationed on this side of the river Rhine.

B. The Tencteri, who resisted the power of the Suebi many years, were nevertheless driven from their possessions, and wandered about in many places of Germany for three years. They came at last to the Rhine, but the Menapii prevented them from crossing. Since they were unable either to use violence or to cross secretly, they pretended to return home. Having proceeded a journey of three days, they returned in one night; and, after slaying the Menapii and seizing their ships, they crossed the Rhine.

- C. 1. Quī ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt? 2. Quid Me-

napii fēcērunt? 3. Quandō Germānī Rhēnum trānsi-
ērunt? 4. Quibus rēbus reliquam partem hiemis sē
aluērunt?

CHAPTER 5.

Construction with *paenitet*: **A.** 221 *b*; **B.** 209; **G.** 377; **H.** 457.

A. 1. The Gauls will repent of their fickleness.
2. If we follow rumors we shall be sorry for the plans
we have formed (*fut. perf.*). 3. Caesar had been in-
formed that the Gauls desired a revolution. 4. They
asked the travelers from what country they had come.
5. The merchants shape their answers to the wish of
the Gauls.

B. Because the Gauls were fickle in forming plans,
Caesar put no confidence in them. In their towns, a
crowd was accustomed to stand around traders, and
compel them to tell what they had heard or learned on
any subject. The travelers usually gave replies suited
to the whim of the Gauls; the latter, consequently,
often entered upon plans of which they must necessa-
rily repent on the spot.

C. 1. *Quam rem Caesar veritus est?* 2. *Quid erat
Gallicae cōsuētūdinis?* 3. *Quārē cōsiliōrum saepe
Gallōs poenitēre necesse est?*

CHAPTER 6.

Tenses of the Infinitive in Indirect Discourse: **A.** 336 **A.**; **B.** 270 *i*; **G.** 653; **H.** 617, 644.

A. 1. The Germans knew that Caesar had set out
to the army. 2. Caesar thought the Germans were

wandering more widely. 3. He knew that the Gauls would prepare those things which had been demanded. 4. The Germans will repent of this war. 5. Caesar will arrive in the territories of the Treveri.

B. When Caesar learned that the Gauls had sent embassies to the Germans, and had promised to provide all that they should demand, he resolved to wage war with the Germans. He calmed and reassured the minds of the Gauls, and sent embassies to several states which had invited the Germans with whom he had determined to wage war.

C. 1. Quārē Caesar ad exercitum mātūrē profectus est? 2. Eō cum vēnisset, quid cōgnōvit? 3. Quō Germānī pervēnerant? _____

CHAPTER 7.

Accusative of Extent of Space: **A.** 240 *ε*; **B.** 181; **G.** 335; **H.** 417.

A. 1. When the Germans were distant from Caesar a march of a few days they sent ambassadors to him. 2. They said the Suebi were distant a march of ten days. 3. They had been driven from home, but they did not wish to make war on the Romans. 4. Caesar will not assign fields to them or permit them to remain in Gaul. 5. They said no one could be equal to the Suebi.

B. The Germans sent ambassadors to him to say (*rel. cl. of purpose*): "We neither bring war upon you, nor decline to engage in arms if we are provoked. We came hither (*hūc*) reluctantly, having been driven from home. If you wish our friendship, we can be useful

friends to you. Either assign us lands, or suffer us to retain what we have acquired by force of arms."

C. 1. Quō Caesar iter facere coepit? 2. Cūr Germānī in Galliam vēnerant? 3. Quid ā Caesare petiērunt?

CHAPTER 8.

Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Discourse: **A.** 336 2; **B.** 314 1; **G.** 650; **H.** 643.

A. 1. Caesar replied that it was not reasonable (*vērūm*) for those who had not protected their own territories to seize those of others. 2. He said he did not wish to give them the fields which lay vacant. 3. Ambassadors of the Ubii complained of the acts of injustice of the Suebi, and sought aid from Caesar. 4. These [men] were permitted to settle in the territories of the Ubii. 5. We can have no friendship with the Ubii.

B. It seemed best to permit those who had not been able to protect their own territories to settle in the territories of the Ubii, whose ambassadors had sought aid from Caesar. But no friendship is possible between Caesar and those who have seized the fields of others and remain in Gaul. Caesar will obtain this permission from the Ubii.

C. 1. Quā condiōne Caesarī cum Germānīs amīcitia esse poterat? 2. Cūr lēgātī Ubiōrum apud Caesarem erant? 3. Quid ab eō petiērunt?

CHAPTERS 9, 10.

Substantive Clauses after *petō*, etc.: **A.** 331; **B.** 295 I; **G.** 546; **H.** 565.

A. 1. Caesar did not ask that they report this (*plur.*) to their own people. 2. We ask that they shall not send their cavalry across the Rhine. 3. Caesar said that those who had been sent across the Rhine had not returned. 4. The island of the Batavians is not more than eighty miles from the ocean. 5. The nations which inhabit these islands live on fish and eggs.

B. He thought that meanwhile he would move his camp nearer them, because he had learned that they were expecting their cavalry, which they had sent across the Meuse for the purpose of foraging.

The Rhine, which is said to rise among the Lepontii, makes a number of large islands, and empties into the ocean by several mouths.

C. 1. Unde (*whence*) Mosa oritur? 2. Ubi est mōns Vosegus? 3. Ā quibus īnsulae effectae Rhēnō incoluntur? 4. Quōmodo Rhēnus in Ōceanum influit?

CHAPTER 11.

Subjunctive with *quoad*, etc.: **A.** 328; **B.** 293 III. 2; **G.** 572; **H.** 603 II.

A. 1. The ambassadors asked that Caesar would not advance farther till the cavalry should return. 2. We will not send ambassadors till these things are accomplished. 3. He forbade those horsemen who had pre-

ceded the army to fight. 4. Caesar will advance for the sake of procuring water. 5. He will inquire into their demands when he has drawn near with his army.

B. The Germans asked that Caesar would give them permission to send ambassadors to the Ubii, and that he would send word to the prefects not to provoke the enemy to an engagement. They said that if Caesar would not advance farther, they would assemble in as great numbers as possible on the following day, and would accept the terms which he should propose.

C. 1. Quid lēgātī māgnopere ōrābant? 2. Quid Caesar pollicitus est? 3. Quid posterō diē fēcērunt?

CHAPTER 12.

Concessive (Adversative) Clauses with *cum*: *A.* 326; *B.* 309 3; *G.* 587; *H.* 598.

A. 1. Although their horsemen have not returned they will make an attack. 2. Although our men resisted they were put to flight. 3. They did not return till their ambassadors had left Caesar. 4. The cavalry, who had been put to flight, came in sight of the army. 5. The brother of Piso had been killed.

B. But as soon as they saw our cavalry, they leaped to their feet, and began to stab our horses underneath. A great many of our men were overthrown, and the rest, panic-stricken, were put to flight. Among the seventy-four of our cavalry killed in this battle, were Piso and his brother, who were descended from an illustrious family.

C. 1. Quot equitēs Caesar habēbat? 2. Cūr nihil

timēbant? 3. Quam multī interfectī sunt? 4. Quid dē Pīsōnis avō Caesar dicit?

CHAPTER 13.

Predicate Genitive: **A.** 214 *d*; **B.** 203 5; **G.** 366, Rem. 1; **H.** 447.

A. 1. It is (a sign) of the utmost folly to wait till the cavalry return. 2. It was a sign of treachery to make war when ambassadors had been sent. 3. Although the Gauls had come for the sake of clearing themselves, they were detained. 4. When these matters had been arranged the battle was begun. 5. Caesar was glad that the Germans had come into the camp.

B. Early on the following day, the German princes and elders came to the camp of Caesar for the sake of excusing themselves, because, when they had sought peace, they had of their own accord brought on war. Caesar rejoiced that they had fallen into his power; and because he thought it would be the greatest folly to delay until time should be given to the Germans for concerting measures, he ordered their ambassadors to be retained, and led all his forces out of camp.

C. 1. Quid Caesar summae dēmentiae esse iūdicābat? 2. Quibuscum ea cōstitutā communicāvit? 3. Quī postrīdiē eius diēi ad eum vērunt?

CHAPTER 14.

Double Questions: **A.** 211; **B.** 162 4; **G.** 458; **H.** 380.

A. 1. We do not know whether the Germans are defending the camp or seeking safety in flight. 2. The

enemy did not know whether our men had reached the camp or not. 3. It was a sign of the utmost folly to cross the Rhine. 4. The enemy were not able to resist our men. 5. The cavalry were sent to pursue the women and children.

B. He arrived at the camp of the enemy before time was given for forming plans or seizing arms. Our soldiers were excited by the treachery of the preceding day, and burst into the camp so quickly that the Germans, panic-stricken, were perplexed [as to] whether it would be better to resist our men or to fly in all directions. Those who could seize arms defended the camp, but the rest sought safety in flight.

C. 1. *Quandō Caesar ad hostium castra pervēnit?* 2. *Quōmodo timor hostium sīgnificābātur?* 3. *Quid mīlitēs nostrī fēcērunt?* 4. *Quid puerī mulierēsq̄ Germānōrum fēcērunt?*

CHAPTER 15.

Review of Cases with Prepositions: **A.** 152 *a, b*; **B.** 141, 142; **G.** 416, 417; **H.** 420, 490.

A. 1. The Germans, who had rushed out of the camp, threw away their arms. 2. A great number of them reached the confluence of the Rhine and Meuse. 3. The enemy, who had thrown themselves into the river, perished there. 4. Caesar gave those who had been detained in camp the privilege of departing. 5. They feared the punishment of the Gauls, and wished to remain with him.

B. When the Germans, who had thrown away their arms and abandoned their military standards, came to the Rhine, they threw themselves into the stream and perished. Although Caesar gave to those who had been retained in camp the opportunity of departing, they wished to remain with him, because they feared (*subjunctive*) the vengeance of the Gauls.

C. 1. Quō Germānī, cum suōs interficī vidērent, iērunt? 2. Quid ibi fēcērunt? 3. Quō mīlitēs nostrī sē recēpērunt?

CHAPTER 16.

Omission of *ut*: *A.* 331 *f* Rem.; *B.* 295 8; *G.* 546 Rem. 2; *H.* 565 4.

A. 1. Caesar demanded that they should send the hostages which they had promised. 2. We shall demand that aid be furnished us. 3. Messengers had been sent the Sugambri by Caesar. 4. The Ubii, who were oppressed by the Suebi, sent ambassadors to Caesar. 5. The army will not be transported in ships.

B. In order that the Germans might fear for their own property, Caesar wished them to know that the Romans had both the ability and the daring to cross the Rhine. He had learned, moreover, that the Suebi were grievously oppressing the Ubii, who were entreating him to bring aid to them, and that the cavalry of the Usipetes and the Tencteri, who had not been in the battle, had crossed the Rhine and betaken themselves into the territory of the Sugambri.

C. 1. Quid Caesar sibi esse faciendum statuit?

2. Ad quōs Caesar nūntiōs mīsit? 3. Quī graviter premēbantur? 4. Quid māgnopere ōrābant?

CHAPTER 17.

Ablative of Cause: **A.** 245; **B.** 219; **G.** 408, note 3; **H.** 475.

A. 1. For these reasons Caesar decided to construct a bridge. 2. Caesar says that for these reasons he will cross the Rhine. 3. To cross the Rhine in boats is not consistent with the dignity of the Roman people. 4. Although the difficulty of building a bridge was very great, yet Caesar attempted it. 5. Piles driven in obliquely down the stream served as buttresses.

B. Caesar decided that it was not safe to cross the Rhine in boats. And so, although the width, rapidity, and depth of the river presented (*facere*) very great difficulty in building a bridge, he devised a plan. After the bridge was built, he drove in piles at a moderate distance above it, in order that, if the barbarians should send down ships or the trunks of trees, these defenses would diminish the force of such things.

C. 1. Quid Caesar facere dēcrēverat? 2. Cūr nāvis trānsīre nōn voluit? 3. Quōmodo trānsīre dēcrēvit? 4. Quae rēs īnfra pontem oblīquē agēbantur?

CHAPTER 18.

Passive Infinitive with *coepi*: **A.** 143 *a*; **B.** 133 *i*; **G.** 423, note 3; **H.** 299 *i*.

A. 1. When the bridge had been completed the army began to be led across. 2. Hostages began to be

brought to Caesar from several states. 3. For these reasons Caesar left a strong guard at each end of the bridge. 4. The ambassadors who had come to Caesar begged for peace and friendship. 5. The Tencteri urged the Sugambri to conceal (*ut, w. subj.*) themselves in the forests.

B. Caesar finished the work in ten days, and led the army into the territory of the Sugambri. He demanded that hostages be brought to him from several states, whose ambassadors had come to him asking peace and friendship. Meanwhile the Sugambri, upon the advice of the Usipetes and the Tencteri, made preparations for flight, and conveyed all their possessions out of their territories.

C. 1. *Quandō opus effectum est?* 2. *Quid Caesar ad utramque partem pontis reliquit?* 3. *Quī interim ad Caesarem vēnērunt?* 4. *Quō Sugambri sē abdidērunt?*

CHAPTER 19.

Ablative of Separation: **A.** 243; **B.** 214; **G.** 390 2; **H.** 461.

A. 1. The Ubii were freed from fear by the Romans. 2. When Caesar had freed the Ubii from oppression he set out into Gaul. 3. When the Ubii began to be oppressed Caesar promised them aid. 4. All who could bear arms had assembled in one place, and were awaiting the approach of the Romans. 5. Caesar thought that he had inspired fear in the Sugambri.

B. Caesar has learned from the Ubii that the Suebi have removed from their towns, that their wives and children and all their possessions have been placed in

the forests, and that all who can bear arms are assembling in one place. He thinks that he has accomplished all the things on account of which he crossed into Germany. Accordingly, he will lead the army back (*redūcere*) into Gaul, and cut down the bridge.

C. 1. Quid Caesar Ubiūs pollicitus est? 2. Ubi Suēbī adventum Rōmānōrum exspectābant? 3. Quot diēs trāns Rhēnum Caesar cōsūmpsit? 4. Ad quās rēs a sē satis prōfectum esse arbitrābātur?

FIFTEENTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 1-19.)

Cognate Accusative: **A.** 238; **B.** 176 4; **G.** 333 2; **H.** 409.

Demonstrative Pronouns (*hic, ille*): **A.** 102 *a, b*; **B.** 246 1; **G.** 307, Rem. 1; **H.** 505, 506.

Construction with *paenitet*: **A.** 221 *b*; **B.** 209; **G.** 377; **H.** 457.

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Subjunctive with *quoad*, etc.: **A.** 328; **B.** 293, III. 2; **G.** 572; **H.** 603 II.

Subordinate Clause in Indirect Discourse: **A.** 336 2; **B.** 314 1; **G.** 650; **H.** 643.

Tenses of the Infinitive in Indirect Discourse: **A.** 336 A; **B.** 270 1; **G.** 653; **H.** 617, 644.

1. Caesar found that the Germans were braver than the Gauls. 2. The latter he defeated; but the former were not reduced to submission. 3. When we had proceeded a four days' march the enemy attacked us.

4. The Gauls who crossed the river repented of their boldness. 5. The states which revolted are sorry for their fickleness. 6. The messenger who came to the camp informed Caesar that the enemy were attacking the town. 7. The soldiers knew that the enemy's camp had not been fortified. 8. Caesar said that he would make war on those nations which had not sent hostages. 9. The Gauls replied that the ambassadors whom they had sent to the neighboring states had not yet returned. 10. We can sustain the attack till the cavalry arrives. 11. The Ubii were waiting till the troops they had summoned should assemble. 12. It is in accordance with the custom of the Romans to protect friends and allies. 13. It is a sign of the utmost folly not to send hostages. 14. When the soldiers reached the hill on which the camp had been pitched they waited for the coming of the cavalry. 15. The Germans who had crossed into Gaul refused to send hostages.

CHAPTER 20.

Indirect Questions: **A.** 334; **B.** 300; **G.** 467; **H.** 649 II.

A. 1. Caesar knew what regions were opposite Gaul (*plur.*). 2. We have not found out what is the extent of the island. 3. Caesar thought the Gauls had been freed from oppression. 4. Although a small part of the summer remains, Caesar will set out to Britain. 5. We have been able to find out what were the customs of the Gauls (*dative*).

B. Although the winters are early in Britain, yet it

will be of great advantage to me if I only visit the island. I cannot ascertain from merchants either how large it is, or what nations inhabit it, or what customs they follow in war. [Therefore,] even if the time be insufficient for waging a war, I will proceed into Britain, in order that I may find out those things which are unknown to the Gauls.

C. 1. Cūr Caesar in Britanniam proficiscī contendit?
2. Quōs ad sē Caesar vocāvit? 3. Quid dē insulā ex
eis cōgnōscere voluit?

CHAPTER 21.

Genitive of Indefinite Value: **A.** 252 a; **B.** 203 4; **G.** 380 1; **H.** 448.

A. 1. The influence of Commius is of great importance in this state. 2. The influence of the Roman people was considered of great importance in Gaul. 3. The Britons knew from what regions ships were assembling. 4. Several states promised to send hostages, and obey the commands (*sing.*) of the Roman people. 5. Volusenus did not dare disembark from the ship.

B. Caius Volusenus was sent forward with a galley, and was commanded to investigate all things and to return as soon as possible. He returned in five days, and announced that he had not dared to disembark and intrust himself to barbarians. Meanwhile, because ambassadors had come from many parts of Britain, and had promised to submit to the authority of the Roman people, Commius, king of the Atrebates, was sent to the

island with these ambassadors to urge the Britons to continue in that purpose.

C. 1. Quem Caesar praemittit? 2. Quō cōsiliō? 3. Quī interim ad Caesarem vēērunt? 4. Quid polliciti sunt?

CHAPTER 22.

Subjunctive with *quōminus*: A. 319 c; B. 295 3; G. 549; H. 568.

A. 1. The ships which had been assigned to the cavalry were hindered from coming into the harbor. 2. The army was hindered from being led against the Morini. 3. It is of great importance (*magnī*) to carry on this war. 4. The hostages which Caesar had demanded were brought. 5. Publius Sulpicius Rufus will be left with a guard.

B. The ambassadors of the Morini said that, as men uncivilized and unacquainted with the Roman customs, they had made war, and they promised that they would give a large number of hostages. When these were brought, Caesar received them into his protection, because he did not wish to leave an enemy behind him. He collected and prepared transport ships, and assigned eighteen to the cavalry, and the rest to the lieutenants for transporting the legions.

C. 1. Quae sē factūrōs esse lēgātī Morinōrum polliciti sunt? 2. Quibus nāvēs longās Caesar distribuit? 3. Quid P. Sulpicium Rūfum facere iussit?

CHAPTER 23.

Subjunctive with *dum*: **A.** 328; **B.** 293, III. 2; **G.** 572; **H.** 603 II.

A. 1. We shall wait till the military tribunes have been assembled. 2. The soldiers waited till the signal was given. 3. The rest of the ships were hindered from assembling. 4. Volusenus knew what place was suitable for disembarking. 5. Caesar weighed anchor, and advanced seven miles from that place.

B. Caesar reached Britain at about ten o'clock, but remained at anchor until three, because this was by no means a fit place for disembarking. After he had shown to the lieutenants and tribunes what he wished to be done, he found both wind and tide favorable at the same time. Since the forces of the enemy were drawn up on the higher places, he weighed anchor and proceeded about seven miles farther.

C. 1. Quid Caesar equitēs facere iussit? 2. Quondō Caesar Britanniam attigit? 3. Quōs convocāvit?

CHAPTER 24.

Genitive with Adjectives: **A.** 218; **B.** 204; **G.** 374; **H.** 450.

A. 1. The barbarians were not ignorant of the plan of the Romans. 2. Since our men are ignorant of this sort of fighting the enemy will prevent them from disembarking. 3. The barbarians will wait till the cavalry has been sent forward. 4. The soldiers who were burdened by the heavy weight of their arms leaped from

the ships. 5. The enemy will advance boldly and hurl their weapons.

B. When the barbarians learned the design of Caesar, they sent forward their cavalry and charioteers to prevent our soldiers from disembarking. Our soldiers could station their ships only in deep water, the localities were strange, and the armor was very heavy; moreover, they had to leap from the ships, get a footing in the water, and fight with the enemy at the same time, so that they were dismayed by these circumstances.

C. 1. Quōs barbarī praemisērunt? 2. Quō cōnsiliō? 3. Quae militibus simul facienda erant? 4. Quōmodo his rēbus affectī sunt?

CHAPTER 25.

Imperative: *A.* 269; *B.* 281; *G.* 266-275; *H.* 560.

A. 1. Soldiers, urge on the ships with the oars. 2. Leap down from the ship and approach the enemy. 3. The enemy were unacquainted with this sort of ships. 4. Our men delayed on account of the depth of the sea. 5. The soldiers from the nearest ships saw that we were approaching the enemy.

B. When the galleys had been stationed on the open flank of the enemy, the soldier who was bearing the eagle of the tenth legion encouraged our men and threw himself into the sea. The enemy halted and retreated a little; our soldiers, calling upon the gods to witness, all leaped from the ships, and did their duty to the general and also to the commonwealth.

C. 1. Quae rēs barbarōs permōvērunt? Quid fēcērunt? 2. Quid ille, quī decimae legiōnis aquilam ferēbat, dīxit? Quid fēcit? 3. Quid Rōmānī ūniversī fēcērunt?

CHAPTER 26.

Participles of Deponent Verbs: **A.** 135 *a*; **B.** 112 *a*; **G.** 128; **H.** 222 *i*.

A. 1. Our men, disembarking from the ship were seen by the enemy. 2. The enemy made an attack upon our men [who were] following the standards. 3. Soldiers, surround those who are hurling weapons. 4. Caesar ordered assistance to be sent to those upon whom an attack had been made. 5. We did not pursue the enemy because the horsemen had not held their course.

B. When the enemy noticed that our men could not get a firm footing or keep their ranks, some attacked those coming from the ships in scattered groups, others surrounded those following the standards. When this was noticed, soldiers filled the skiffs and spy boats, and went as a relief to those whom they saw in distress. After this had happened (*quō factō*), our men made good their footing (*cōsistere*) on dry ground, and put the enemy to flight.

C. 1. Quid Rōmānī facere nōn poterant? Quōmodo afficiēbantur? 2. Quās rēs mīlitibus complērī Caesar iussit? 3. Quās rēs nostrī, simul atque in āridō cōstitērunt, fēcērunt?

CHAPTER 27.

Tense with *simul atque*: **A.** 324; **B.** 287; **G.** 561; **H.** 602.

A. 1. As soon as the enemy had promised that they would do what Caesar commanded, they sent hostages. 2. As soon as Commius had come he begged for peace. 3. The ambassador said he had been seized as he was disembarking (*pres. part.*). 4. Caesar pardons their indiscretion and summons their leading men. 5. The Britons assembled from all sides and surrendered themselves to Caesar.

B. As soon as the enemy recovered after their flight, they sent ambassadors to seek peace. Together with the ambassadors they sent back Commius, whom they had thrown into chains, although he came to them in the character of an envoy. The blame of this act was thrown upon the multitude, and the ambassadors asked that Caesar would pardon their imprudence. He complained because they had brought on war without cause, and demanded hostages, a part of whom were given at once.

C. 1. *Quī ad Caesarem vēnērunt? Quārē?* 2. *Quis unā cum iīs vēnit?* 3. *Unde pars obsidum arcessīta est?*

CHAPTER 28.

Construction with *cum* "when": **A.** 325; **B.** 288; **G.** 580, 585; **H.** 600, 601.

A. 1. When the tempest arose the ships were approaching Britain. 2. When the ships set out they could not hold their course. 3. As soon as the ships

had approached Britain they were seen from the camp.
4. The lower part of the island lies toward the west.

B. In four days after Caesar came into Britain a violent storm arose, which drove some of the ships to the lower part of the island, and others back to Gaul. Those which had stood out to sea sought the continent because they were filling with the waves.

C. 1. Unde equitēs solvērunt? 2. Cum appropīnquārent Britanniae, quid accidit? 3. Quō aliae nāvēs referēbantur?

CHAPTER 29.

Ablative of Time: **A.** 256; **B.** 230; **G.** 393; **H.** 486.

A. 1. The army was transported on the same night.
2. On that day the ships had been drawn up on dry ground. 3. When the storm had filled the ships, no opportunity of helping was given. 4. The army could not be taken back on these ships because the cables and anchors had been lost. 5. It will be necessary to spend the winter in those places in which grain has been provided.

B. Caesar did not know that the time of full moon causes very high tides, and so he had drawn up the galleys on the beach and anchored the transport ships. The soldiers were greatly disturbed (**māgnopere perturbārī**) because many of the ships were wrecked and because all things which are serviceable for repairing ships were lacking.

C. 1. Quid eādem nocte accidit? 2. Quod factum nostrīs erat incōgnitum? 3. Quid longīs nāvibus accidit? Quid onerārīūs?

CHAPTER 30.

Supine in -ū: **A.** 303; **B.** 340 2; **G.** 436; **H.** 635.

A. 1. The leading men of Britain decided that it was best (to do) to make a conspiracy. 2. It will be best to withdraw from camp, and cut off the Romans from supplies. 3. The army cannot cross in winter for the sake of prolonging the war. 4. The enemy knew that the legions had been brought across without baggage. 5. The leading men who had begun to assemble withdrew from the camp.

B. The camp was quite narrow, because the legions had been transported to Britain without baggage. When the Britons perceived this, and ascertained the confusion of our army on account of the loss of their ships (*abl. abs.*), they made a conspiracy and gradually withdrew from the camp, because they trusted that they could cut off the Romans from supplies.

C. 1. Quid principēs Britanniae intellēxērunt? 2. Quōmodo paucitātem militum Caesaris cōgnōscēbant? 3. Cūr castra angustiora erant?

CHAPTER 31.

Substantive Clauses of Result: **A.** 332; **B.** 297 1; **G.** 553, **H.** 571.

A. 1. Caesar had made it possible for the ships to be refitted. 2. We shall make it possible for the grain to be collected. 3. It will be best to use this copper for refitting the other ships. 4. Although twelve ships have been lost, still we shall be able to sail.

B. Caesar, suspecting (*perf. part.*) that the barbarians were conferring together, began to repair the ships, and to bring grain from the country into the camp. The soldiers carried out his directions with the greatest zeal ; he thus brought it about that he was prepared for every emergency.

C. 1. Quid Caesar suspicābātur ? 2. Quid comparābat ? 3. Quibus rēbus ad nāvēs reficiendās ūtēbātur ? 4. Quid effēcit ?

CHAPTER 32.

Supine in -um : **A.** 302 ; **B.** 340 1 ; **G.** 435 ; **H.** 633.

A. 1. The seventh legion, which had been sent to get grain, was seen by the enemy. 2. Caesar will send the remaining cohorts to get grain. 3. Caesar suspected that the barbarians had formed some new plan. 4. Two cohorts proceeded in that direction in which the dust was seen. 5. Our men, while engaged in reaping, were surrounded by cavalry and chariots.

B. While a part of the Britons were remaining in the country, and the seventh legion had been sent out to forage, it was announced to Caesar that those who were on guard had seen more dust than was usual in that direction where the legion had proceeded. He immediately set out in that direction with two cohorts, and observed that the legion was crowded together, and was with difficulty holding its ground.

C. 1. Cūr Caesar septimam legiōnem mīsit ? 2. Quid Caesarī nūntiātum est ? 3. Quō profectus est ? 4. Cum paulō longius ā castrīs prōcessisset, quid animadvertit ?

CHAPTER 33.

Complementary Infinitive: **A.** 271; **B.** 328; **G.** 280 (*b*); **H.** 607.

A. 1. The enemy are accustomed to leap from their chariots and fight on foot. 2. Our soldiers were not able to withdraw from battle when they were hard pressed by the enemy. 3. When the charioteers had thrown our ranks into confusion by the noise of the chariots, they withdrew. 4. The chariots were so placed that the enemy had a ready [means of] retreat to their own men. 5. Daily training has made them accustomed to betake themselves to their chariots very quickly.

B. The Britons attained to such skill (**tantum efficere**) in consequence of daily practice, that they were able to check their horses when at full speed. When they had ridden about in every direction and broken the ranks, they worked themselves among the squadrons and leaped from their chariots. Since the charioteers located the chariots at a little distance from the battle, the soldiers had a ready retreat to their [friends], and they displayed in battle the speed of cavalry and the firmness of infantry.

C. 1. Quās rēs Britannī in pūgnā ex essedīs prīmō faciunt? 2. Quō interim aurīgae excēdunt? Quō cōsiliō? 3. Quās rēs Britannī in proeliīs praestant?

CHAPTER 34.

Duration of Time: **A.** 240 *e*; **B.** 181; **G.** 336; **H.** 417.

A. 1. For several days the storms prevented the enemy from fighting. 2. Our men will be kept in

camp for a short time. 3. Since the time was unfavorable for beginning battle the legions were led back to camp. 4. While our men were recovering from their fear the enemy withdrew. 5. Messengers were sent in every direction and a great number of cavalry collected.

B. Although the coming of Caesar caused our men to recover (made that our men recovered) from their fear, yet he thought it was not a favorable time for coming to an action, and led his soldiers back into camp. While storms were keeping the Romans in camp, messengers were sent in every direction by the barbarians, and a large force of infantry and cavalry was collected, in order to obtain booty and drive the Romans from the island.

C. 1. Quid nostrōs perturbāvit? 2. Quae rēs complūrēs diēs secūtae sunt? 3. Quās rēs interim barbarī fēcērunt?

CHAPTERS 35, 36.

Conditional Sentences, First Type (Nothing Implied) : **A.** 306 ;

B. 302 ; **G.** 595 ; **H.** 574.

A. 1. If the enemy were defeated our men escaped danger. 2. If the enemy are withdrawing to camp they are not able to sustain the attack of our soldiers. 3. We followed the enemy for several days. 4. The enemy sent ambassadors to Caesar concerning peace. 5. If the hostages are brought (*fut. perf.*) Caesar will set sail.

B. When the enemy had come to the camp, Caesar drew up his legions and about thirty horsemen, and

engaged in battle. After a great many of the enemy had been slain and their buildings set on fire, they sent ambassadors to Caesar to seek peace. As Caesar was intending to set sail (*first periphrastic conj.*) a little after midnight, he commanded the barbarians to bring the hostages over to the continent.

C. 1. Quī eōdem diē ad Caesarem vēnērunt? 2. Quōmodo Caesar eōs recēpit? 3. Quandō solvit? 4. In quō statū (*in what condition*) ad continentem nāvēs pervēnērunt?

CHAPTER 37.

Conditional Sentences, Second Type (Future Less Vivid):

A. 307 2; B. 303; G. 596; H. 576.

A. 1. If the soldiers should lay down their arms they would be killed. 2. If the enemy should surround them Caesar would send aid. 3. If they defended themselves they withstood the attack of the enemy. 4. The soldiers were unwilling to lay down their arms when they had been commanded [to do so]. 5. Our men killed a large number of the enemy who had thrown away their arms.

B. When Caesar set out for Britain, he left the Morini in a state of peace, but, influenced by the hope of plunder, they now (*hōc tempore*) quickly assembled. After three hundred of our men had been landed (*perf. tense*) from two of the transport ships, they were surrounded by about six thousand of the Morini, who ordered them to lay down their arms. Our soldiers formed a circle and defended themselves most valiantly

for more than four hours ; and, after the cavalry of Caesar came in sight, the enemy threw away their arms and fled.

C. 1. Cūr Morinī nostrōs circumsistēbant ? 2. Quid nostrī fēcērunt ? 3. Quī auxiliō nostrīs vērērunt ? 4. Quid hostēs fēcērunt ?

CHAPTER 38.

Conditional Sentences, Third Type (Contrary to Fact): **A.** 308; **B.** 304; **G.** 597; **H.** 579.

A. 1. If Caesar had led the legions into the territories of the Menapii he would have burned their buildings. 2. If the winter quarters of the legions were in Britain the states would send ambassadors. 3. If the Morini should withdraw into the swamps Labienus would lay waste their fields. 4. If the territories of the Belgae are in the power of Labienus the enemy have no place to retreat. 5. If the hostages are sent (*fut. tense*) a thanksgiving will be decreed.

B. Quintus Titurius and Lucius Cotta laid waste all the cultivated fields of the Menapii and burned their dwellings, but, because the Menapii had hidden in the woods, they led the legions into winter quarters. Meanwhile almost all the Morini fell into the power of Labienus, who had been sent against them with the legions which had been brought back from Britain.

C. 1. Quō Labiēnus missus est ? 2. Quādo missus est ? Quibuscum ? 3. Quid dē obsidibus ex Britannia Caesar dicit ? 4. Quid dē supplicatiōne dicit ?

SIXTEENTH REVIEW LESSON.

(CHAPTERS 30-38.)

- Conditional Sentences: **A.** 306-308; **B.** 302-304; **G.** 595-597;
H. 574, 576, 579.
- Genitive of Indefinite Value: **A.** 252 *a*; **B.** 203 4; **G.** 380 1;
H. 448.
- Imperative: **A.** 269; **B.** 281; **G.** 266-275; **H.** 560.
- Participles of Dependent Verbs: **A.** 135 *a*; **B.** 112 *a*; **G.** 128;
H. 222 1.
- Subjunctive with *quōminus*: **A.** 319 *c*; **B.** 295 3; **G.** 549;
H. 568.
- Subjunctive with *dum*: **A.** 328; **B.** 293, III. 2; **G.** 572; **H.**
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- Supine in *-ū*: **A.** 303; **B.** 340 2; **G.** 436; **H.** 635.
- Tense with *simul atque*: **A.** 324; **B.** 287; **G.** 561; **H.** 602.

1. The influence of the Romans is of so great importance that hostages have been sent at once. 2. The fleet of the Gauls was hindered from making an attack upon our ships. 3. We shall not wait till the enemy capture the towns of our allies. 4. The soldiers will not set out from camp till the auxiliaries arrive. 5. Scouts, inform Caesar that you have seen the enemy. 6. Surrender your arms and send hostages if you desire peace. 7. Caesar, thinking that Commius was faithful to him, ordered him to return to his own people. 8. After delaying a few days in this place, Volusenus returned to Gaul. 9. As soon as Volusenus had disembarked, the Britons seized him and threw him in prison. 10. As soon as the ships had assembled the hostages were sent. 11. The best thing to do is to attack the legions while scattered. 12. We shall send

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the ambassadors to seek peace. 13. If the cohorts advance farther they will be seen by the enemy. 14. If the enemy should withdraw we should set out for home. 15. If the buildings had been burned the Morini would have had no place to which to retreat.

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